

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1866.

ON TINDER BOXES.

BY JOHN HOLLAND.

"That worthless patriot, once the bellows
And tinder-box of all his fellows."
Hudibras.

"He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and tinder-boxes."—*Atterbury.*

THE words at the head of this article will recall to elderly readers of the "RELIQUARY," certain apparatus, with which they were doubtless familiar in their younger days; while they will hardly be intelligible to persons in their teens. It is thought, therefore, that a few remarks on an old and once familiar article, which has so lately and so rapidly passed from the commonest kitchen shelf to the cabinet of the curious, cannot but prove interesting. Among the various definitions of Man, as a being in the scale of animated nature, is, that he is "a fire-making animal;" a statement not only true in itself, but exclusively applicable to the genus *homo*. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, that the Anthropoidal Apes, fond as they are of the warmth, and, if we accept the "cat's paw" adage, of the cookery of fire, have no notion of kindling or feeding it. Without attempting to define what fire is, we may remark, that heat, flame, and light, although three of its best known and characteristic attributes, are, by no means, always its obvious co-relatives. For example, water may be *very hot*; the *ignis fatuus* a conspicuous flame; *touch-wood* is luminous; but these, like the *fire-fly* and the *glow-worm*, are incapable, notwithstanding their fervid appellations, of igniting a common lucifer match.

Of the earliest mode of obtaining and utilization of this most remarkable of the "four elements," we have no reliable information; we know, however, that fire may be derived from several sources, as—1. From the Sun, either by direct action of its rays, or by the aid of a burning-glass; and this is said to have been the mode of kindling the fire on the altar of Vesta. In Persia, there are natural fountains of flame; and the Gebirs assert, that the fire on one of their altars has been burning without intermission, from the time of Zoroaster! Important as fire was in the sacrificial ceremonies of the Jews, they seem to have derived it (miraculous instances excepted) from common sources; thinking, perhaps, with old Dr. South, that "there is the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it was kindled by a beam from the sun." 2. From matter accidentally fired by lightning. 3. From volcanic scoria in eruption, the common source of our brimstone. 4. From various chemical mixtures. 5. From the friction of inflammable substances, as practiced to this day among the Indians and South Sea Islanders, but not available in this country; or, 6. By means of collision with siliceous matters. 7. Of the production of heat by simple impact, we have a familiar illustration in the practice of the blacksmith, who presently hammers a bit of iron, till it becomes hot enough to ignite a match, with which to kindle a fire on his hearth.

Hesiod is perhaps the earliest author who mentions the acquisition of fire by man. Jove, having from the effects of cookery "concealed our food," and

"Incensed at heart,
And mocked by wise Prometheus' heavenly art;
Sore ill to man devised the heavenly sire,
And bid the shining element of fire.
Prometheus then, benevolent of soul,
In hollow reed the spark recovering stole,
Cheering to man; and mocked the god, whose gaze
Serene, rejoices in the lightning blaze."

The immediate consequence and punishment of this igniferous theft, however accomplished, were the creation of the mythological Pandora, and the issuing from her mysterious "box" all the evils which afflict the human race!

Whether the "universal mother of mankind" ever possessed a tinder-box, we know not to a certainty. Burns is our only authority on the subject; he tells us of the burly old antiquary, Captain Grose, that, among other rarities,

"Of Eve's first fire he had a cinder,
Auld Tubal Cain's fire-shool and fender."

This bit of gasconade is not, perhaps, quite so devoid of grave precedent, as the author supposed; for, in the "Divine Weekes" of the old French poet, Du Bartas, there is an account of "How the first man invented fire for the use of himself and his posterity." The passage is somewhat prolix, but so curious and to our purpose, that I cannot forbear to quote it.

"While, elsewhere musing, one day he sat down
Upon a steep rock's craggy-forked crown;

A foaming beast come toward him he spies,
 Within whose head stood burning coals for eyes.
 Then suddenly, with boisterous arm, he throws
 A knobbie flint, that hummeth as it goes ;
 Hence flies the beast, th' ill-aim'd flint-shaft grounding
 Against the rock, and on it oft rebounding,
 Shivers to cinders, whence there issued
 Small sparks of fire, no sooner born than dead.
 This happy chance made Adam leap for glee ;
 And quickly calling his cold compaie,
 In his left hand a shining flint he locks,
 Which with another in his right he knocks
 So up and down, that from the coldest stone,
 At every stroke small fiery sparkles shone ;
 Then with the dry leaves of a withered Bay,
 The which together handsomely they lay,
 They take the falling fire, which, like the sun,
 Shines clear and smoakless in the leaf begun.
 Eve, kneeling down, with hand her head sustaining,
 And on the low ground with her elbow leaning,
 Blowes with her mouth, and with her gentle blowing
 Stirs up the heat, that from the dry leaves glowing,
 Kindles the reed, and then that hollow kix
 First fires the small and then the greater sticks."

Here we have "Eve's first fire," kindled by truly primitive "flint and tinder!" May I be permitted to "travel out of the record," for a few lines about Tubal Cain?

" While through a forest, Tubal, with his yew
 And ready quiver, did a boar pursue,
 A burning mountain, from his fiery vein,
 An Yron river rowles along the plain ;
 The witty huntsman, musing, thither hies,
 And of the wonder deeply 'can devise ;
 And first, perceiving that the scalding mettle
 Becoming cold, in any shape would settle,
 And grow so hard, that with its sharpened side
 The firmest substance it would soon divide—
 He casts a hundred plots, and ere he parts,
 He moulds the groundwork of a hundred arts!"

The Romans were probably acquainted with the art of producing fire by collision with a piece of flint. The Latin *pyxicula igniarium* merely means a little fire-box; but as explained by "*linteum exustum, continens*," must mean a tinder-box of some sort.

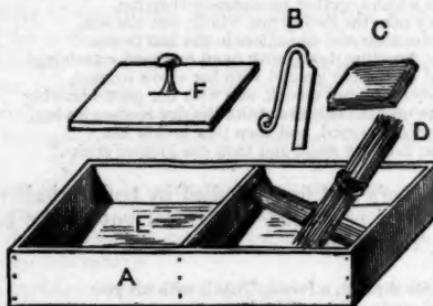
St. Kentigern, an early bishop of Glasgow, had, according to bishop Patrick, "a singular way of kindling fire, which I could never have hit upon." Being in haste to light candles for vigils, and some one who bore a spite to him, having put out all the fire in the monastery, he snatched the green bough of an hazel, blessed it, blew upon it; the bough produced a great flame, and he lighted his candles! "Whence," says Patrick, "we may conjecture tinder-boxes are of a later invention than Kentigern's days."

Of antique, mediæval, and early English tinder-boxes, I have nothing to say. There is no specimen among the antiquities in the British Museum, nor in the curious collections at South Kensington. In a series of prints of the Cries of London in the sixteenth century, one is, "Buy my Tinder Boxe." The earliest probable allusion to their use, that I recollect, is where Shakespeare says—

"Strike on the tinder, ho!
Give me a taper."

But our ancestors were doubtless familiar with the economical use of flint, steel, and tinder, long before the Elizabethan era ; and until the end of the first decade of the present century, they were as surely to be found in every English dwelling-house, as that smoke came from its chimney.

The old-fashioned cottage tinder-box, A, was generally made of wood, about eight inches long, four inches wide, and two inches deep ; divided in the middle ; one compartment containing the steel, B ; the

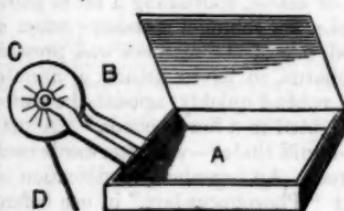


flint, C ; and matches, D : the other the tinder, E ; and damper, F. Such, at least, was the form with which housekeepers were familiar eighty years ago ; but as the box was often home-made, there were, of course, varieties ; but I never saw a handsome one. Those sold at the shops were round, made of tin, A, and, besides the damper, B, had a lid, with a socket to hold a candle, C, as shown in fig. 2, from a museum specimen. I never saw either a costly or ornamental box of this class.

The *Tinder* was commonly made by scorching or burning old linen, permitting it to blaze and smoulder as little as possible in the operation. Swift says, in allusion to the inflammable temper of his countrymen, that "*Irish* linen will soon turn to tinder!" What might almost be called the first scientific advance beyond the use of common tinder made of charred rags, was the adoption of soft paper, saturated with a solution of saltpetre, and well dried. This "touch-paper," as it was called, might be carried in the pocket ; for it had no tendency to spontaneous or mere frictional ignition. By the aid of a small flint and steel, it was easily fired, so as to light a match or a cigar. In Scotland, nothing was at one time more common, than to find out-door smokers, gentle and simple, including the men at the plough, provided with this means of lighting their pipes. It was, indeed, often used elsewhere, instead of the common tinder. This touch-paper match was often ignited by a simple method, which rendered it of use, not only to the sportsman, when he wished to light his pipe in an Highland solitude, but to the traveller in distant lands,

to raise a fire for warmth or cooking. A bit of the tinder, along with a pinch of gunpowder, was placed in the lock, and ignited by "a flash in the pan," an exploit hardly practicable with the detonating "cap." The so-called "German Tinder," or black match, "Amadou" of the shops, is prepared in the same way; but instead of paper, a species of fungus (*boletus igniari*) is used. This substance is also employed to illustrate the fact of the ignition of a substance, by the compression of the air. The instrument used, fig. 3, is simply a syringe, A, closed at the end; a bit of the tinder is attached to the piston, B, which, on being forced smartly into the tube, the fungus is ignited. This is, in fact, a tubular tinder-box. I need scarcely add, that these chemically prepared tinders, even more readily than the common kind, may be ignited by means of a burning glass. But as the sun does not always shine, much less with a summer heat, a lenticular tinder box would often prove as useless for yielding a light, as a ring-dial for indicating the hour of the day.

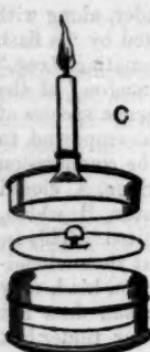
The *flint* I need not describe; almost any form or size was equally suitable for "striking fire." But the mention of it recalls the curious fact, that fragments of a species of stone, which after doing "good service"—and *sad service*?—in tinder-boxes and gun-locks for centuries, has been discarded from both, should recently have given rise to archaeological discussions of the gravest character. The *steel* from which sparks were stricken into the tinder by impact with the flint, was usually bent, so as to be conveniently held in the hand when used.



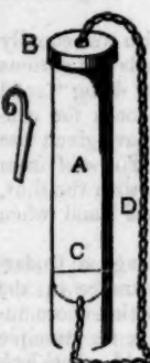
tinder, A; from the end projected two ears, B, between which on a spindle was a small steel disc, C, and a pulley, to which revolution was given by means of a string, D. On applying a common gun-flint to the periphery of the revolving disc, sparks were shed upon, and ignited the tinder.

This was followed by the *Pistol* tinder-box, so called because the tinder was placed in a pan, and ignited by an action of flint and steel, similar to that of the old-fashioned gun-lock. It is curious to note, that whereas the latest improvement of the tinder-box was an application of the principle of the flint-lock of the fire-arm; the use of the latter has been almost as entirely superseded by the adoption of the chemically exploding "cap," as the old brimstone match by the modern "lucifer." I have just seen it stated that timber matches, the manufacture of which has become so considerable, were first made at Stockton-on-Tees.

Some fifty years ago, a tinder-box made its appearance in the shops of a construction more ingenious than useful; its principle being that of the old wheel-lock pistol, or rather the steel-mill, used by the coal-miner before the invention of the Davy lamp. It was a shallow tin box, about three inches by two, used to contain the



In 1806, a patent was granted to John Phillips, for "certain improvements in the construction of Tinder-boxes, whereby the same will be rendered more useful than they at present are; part of which may be applied to other useful purposes." To repeat the description and the figure of the patentee—"Fig. represents the tinder-box, the bottom of which is made as these articles generally are, except the steel, A, which is here fastened to the damper B." The "bottom" is the only part of the contrivance justifying the name; for the upper portion is merely a glass lantern for holding a candle: the whole having much the appearance of a common Davy lamp.



At one period an immense quantity of round portable tinder-boxes, was made at Birmingham and Sheffield, I believe for the South American markets. They were made both of bright brass and plated metal; and consisted of a tube, A, about three inches in length and one inch in width; with a cap or lid at one end, B, and a sliding stopper or damper, inside, C, united to each other by a chain, D. A small flint and steel went inside.

The first of what may be called purely chemical methods of obtaining a light, is thus described—"This was a small tube, or bottle, containing a bit of phosphorus, a cork, and a few common matches; when a light was wanted, one of the matches was pressed against the phosphorus, so as to detach a minute particle, and then rubbed quickly against the cork; by this means the match would be lighted in a few seconds."

A bottle containing a chemical mixture—liquid tinder—was afterwards used to ignite a match, specially prepared. An ingenious modification of this process resulted in the patent "Phosphorus-box," in use before the invention of the now so common lucifer matches.



About thirty years since an elegant, and really scientific contrivance was introduced. It consisted of a closed vessel of glass or china holding about a pint, in which sulphuric acid was generated. On the cover by which it was closed, was placed a small tap, on opening which a minute jet of gas fell on a bit of spongy platinum—metallic tinder, and gaseous match! the ignition of which yielded an available light.

I have lastly to mention the match—the firebrand of every mode of artificial ignition above described; and the survivor of them all, in the reduced size and improved "dip" of the ubiquitous *match of to-day*, which



does all but light itself; and it must be feared, sometimes does *that!* The Roman poet, Martial, evidently uses the expression “*merz sulphurata*” for brimstone sticks of some sort. With reference to the English word, Skinner, the etymologist, derives it “from the Saxon *moca*, a companion; because a match is a companion to a gun!” Be that as it may, MATCHES were always the “companions” of the domestic flint and steel; and the cottage tinder-box sometimes had a compartment for holding them. They were often home-made; being merely light deal spells dipped in brimstone: but more commonly they were bought of a “small timber merchant,” who made a precarious livelihood by their production and sale.* And a few years ago, when Watt was struggling with the apparently obvious method of converting the rectilinear action of the piston into the rotatory motion of the steam-engine, it would hardly have appeared less probable that a mail coach would ere long, travel without horses, than that the poor match-seller, with his “five bunches a penny,” would be so soon rivalled and ruined by the cheap production of what may be called “scientific matches,” bearing the significant names of Lucifer, Vesta, Vesuvius, Prometheus, and Congreve! I may mention in conclusion the curious fact, that more than twenty patents have been registered for inventions and improvements in the modern methods of instantaneously producing light. Of these, seven or eight are connected with the manufacture of matches!

Sheffield.

* The “bunches of matches,” as usually vended, are shown D in the engraving on page 68. It may be well to add a line to this highly interesting paper, in reference to the name of *Tinder*, to say that in Derbyshire “Tindle” is the term used for a fire made by the children on All Souls night. “Tind” is frequently used in the sense to *kindle*. Thus—“As the seal maketh impression in the wax, and as fire conveyeth heat into iron, and as one candle *tindeth* a thousand,” etc.—[ED. RELIQ.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE VILLAGE OF UFFINGTON,
COUNTY OF LINCOLN, ITS CHURCH, AND MONUMENTS
THEREIN, &c., &c. —(*Continued*).

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE following concludes the notes which I made in relation to Uffington Church on the occasion of the visit of the joint Architectural Societies of the Diocese of Lincoln and the Archdeaconry of Northampton, on the 2nd of May, 1850. Since that time I have again visited the church, and carefully verified my notes, in order to correct any errors which might have crept in on my former visit. The archaeologist who may now pay a visit to the church will find that, owing to the restoration of the church, some of the memorials have disappeared and others have been displaced.

The Latin inscription to Dr. Stanton is thus translated :—
To Laurence Stanton, D.D. Dean of Lincoln, who died Sept. 17th, aged 66, A.D. 1613.

Lo ! beneath this urn lies Doctor Laurence Stanton, deeply devoted to sacred (literature), Chaplain to Edward Earl of Rutland, and his brother John, to Christopher Hatton, who was formerly chancellor ; a servant of Queen Elizabeth, and King James. He was Dean of Lincoln thirteen years. He married Agnes Doleys, of the family of Courtney, by whom he had three children. Two were sons, and one a girl. Both father and children are laid in this tomb, which his faithful wife, surviving him, constructed, until the time shall come when they may be buried together in one tomb.

In these words he piously acknowledges who it was from whom his honour was derived. { I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies and of the truth which thou hast showed unto thy servant ; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan ; and now I am become two bands.

GEN. xxxii. 10.

In the wall dividing the chancel from the Trollope Chapel, is the recumbent effigy of a knight under a decorated canopy open to both, and said to have been brought at the Dissolution from the neighbouring Hospital and Priory at Newstead, situated half-a-mile from Uffington, on the road to Stamford. Above, on the spandril of the arch are these arms :—"On a bend sinister, a fesse between two bars gemels," a slight sketch of which I here send you ; the same arms are upon the knight's jupon, and over the west doorway are the same arms with the exception of the bend being dexter. I shall refer to this again hereafter. On the wall above are two marble monuments, on the top of the first are the arms of Bertie—*Argent*, three battering-rams barways in pale *azure*, armed and garnished *or*, impaling Tryon, *azure*, a fesse super-embattled, between six estoils *or*. Below is this inscription—"Underneath are deposited the mortal remains of the Hon^{ble} Mary, daughter of Peter Tryon, of Haringworth, in the county

of Northampton, Esq., wife of the Hon^{ble}. Charles Bertie, of Uffington, in the county of Lincolne, fifth son of Montague Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlaine of England, by whom he had issue Elizabeth, Thomas, Maria, de Silanas, and Charles. The first and last whereof God hath been pleased by an equal repartition to leave for comforts to their father, having taken the other two unto himself to bee early partakers of theire mother's felicity. Shee was exemplary in her Piety, amiable in her person, and obliging in her conversation to all, but most dear to her husband, who erected this marble as a monument of her great virtue and his intire affection." Underneath, on a small piece of marble, is this inscription—"She died the 13th day of January, 167⁵, in the 25th year of her age." On the second monument, also of marble, with the crest of Bertie at the top of the arms, is this inscription—"Here lyes the Hon^{ble}. Charles Bertie, Esq., fifth son of Montagu Earl of Lindsey, L^d. Great Chamberlain of England, by Martha Countess of Holderness, his wife, who having qualified himself for the service of his country by his early travels into France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Denmark, Sweed-and, and Poland, did first signalize his valour by his attendance on George Duke of Albemarl, Gen^l to King Charles y^e 2nd. in y^e two great battles fought against y^e Dutch at sea, An^o 1666, and was afterwards preferred to be one of y^e Captains in his Maj^{ts}. regiment of Guards, whence his Maj^{ts}. was pleased to command him his envoy extraord^{ry} to Christian y^e 5th, King of Denmark, to ajust the difference about the Flagg, an^o 1671, in which negotiation having succeeded to his Maj^{ts}. great satisfaction, he return'd home, and in an^o 1672^l waited on his R. Highness y^e Duke of York to sea, and was personally with him in that engagem^t off Sold Bay, an^o 1673. He was advanc'd to be Secretary under y^e Rt. Hon^{ble}. Thomas Earl of Danby, then Ld. High Treasurer of England, and in the year 1680 was again commissionated his Maj^{ts}. Envoy Extraord^{ry} to several Electors and other Princes of Germany, and last of all, in 1681 was made Treasurer and Paymaster of His Maj^{ts}. office of Ordnance, in which he serv'd nearly 20 years, under three severall reigns, and serv'd 30 years in Parliament as Burges of Stamford, wherein he acquitted himself wth unspotted reputation. He left 2 children. Elizabeth, who married to y^e Rt. Hon^{ble}. Charles Ld. Fitz-Walter, and Charles, his son and heir. He departed this life y^e 22 day of March, 1710, in y^e 71 year of his age, and lyes underneath interr'd, together with Mary his most dear Wife." On a small tablet underneath is this inscription:—"Who amongst his other acts of charity did in his life time, at his own charges, repaire and beautify this church, and at his death gave fifty pounds to the poor of this parish. He also repair'd a marble erected at Wesel, in Germany, in memory of y^e birth of Peregrine Lord Wiloughby of Eresby, his great grandfather." Among the Corporation Regalia of the Borough of Stamford, are two valuable gifts of this gentleman. The first is a large mace, handsomely wrought in silver, gilt over, and weighs 20lb. 6oz. avoirdupois. The Latin inscription on it is thus rendered—"The gift of the noble Charles Bertie, son of Montague, Earl of Lindsey, who presented this ancient

Borough of Stamford (by whose favours he now has a seat in Parliament to represent the said borough) with this official mark of Mayoralty, to be for ever borne as a token of his regard. In the Mayoralty of Daniel Wigmore, and the year of our Lord 1678." His second gift was a silver Punch-bowl, with a cover and ladle, curiously chased and embossed, holding five gallons and weighing 16lb. 7oz. 5dr. avoirdupois. The Latin inscription around it has been thus translated—"Charles Bertie, the brother of Robert, son of Montague, a descendant of the Earls of Lindsey, hereditary Lord Chamberlains of England, who was twice chosen to represent this Borough of Stamford in Parliament, viz., in 1673 and in 1685, in both of which years Daniel Wigmore was Mayor of the said Borough, gratefully presents and dedicates to the said Daniel Wigmore, the present Mayor, and his successors for ever, the Bowl, in which the inhabitants of Stamford may commemorate both their allegiance towards the Kings of Great Britain, and also the friendship which the Bertie family had for them. In the year of our Lord 1685." Upon the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill in 1835, the then corporation, greatly to their credit, retained their regalia, while other boroughs sold theirs. In the south aisle are two tablets, one to the memory of Charles Pierrepont and Mary, his wife (daughter of William Hopkinson, Esq., of Sutton, in the county of Northampton). At the bottom are these arms—*Argent*, semée of cinquefoils *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*. Motto, *Pie repone te, i. e. Repose with pious confidence, in which we see an allusion to his name.* Adjoining the last is one to Susanna Neale, daughter of Charles and Mary Pierrepont, and relict of John Cleave Neale. Arms, per pale *gules* and *sable*, a lion passant guardant impaling Pierrepont. In the south aisle was a slab thus inscribed—"Here lies in y^e grave of Captain Wm. Barker y^e body of Eliz. his wife, Daughter of Dr. Towers, L^d B^r of Petbg.; who Returned to Rest Sept. y^e 20th 1689, aged 70." In the east window were the arms of Bertie, Bertie impaling Tryon, Roos, and Roos impaling Stafford *or*, a chevron *gules*; Thomas, 5th Baron, having married in 1539, Beatrix, daughter of Ralph, 1st Earl of Stafford, and widow of Maurice Fitz-Maurice, 2nd Earl of Desmond. The other monuments in this church are of minor importance. Under the clock is a shield of arms, *fretty*, recently found while making some alterations. Near to the south doorway, adjoining one to her husband, is an altar-tomb to Marg^t Evans, Wid. of the Rev. John Evans, A.M., Rector of the parish, who dyed Oct. 5, 1729, aged LXVII—a fesse super embattled between three martlets (2 and 1), a canton *ermynes*. Over the west doorway are these arms surmounted by the Manners' crest—Quarterly, 1 and 4, three water bougets; 2 and 3, a fesse between 2 bars gemels, and on a bend sinister, a fesse between 2 bars gemels. On the buttresses of the north chapel are these arms—1. An eagle displayed; 2. Three bucks trippant, Scott, *alias* Rotherham, Abp. of York; by a strange heraldic anomaly, the present family of Trollope, Bart., bear the same arms; 3. On a bend three crosses flory. Along the east wall of the churchyard are arranged many memorial stones of the 17th century, one at the end deserves notice. A small square brass plate is affixed to a

stone, and on it these verses, which, judging from the mode of spelling, as well as the execution, many of the letters serving for two, was the work of a native :—

To this place they bequeath'd theire clay, }
In hopes to rise another day ; }
Death seiz'd him first, he went away }
To the best manions to provide
Eternall rest for his bride.
Such mighty force haeth unions tye,
Who truly loves can never dye.

Clary Lowe Dy'd July the 24th, 1690.

In the belfry are five bells ; two which are uninscribed, but dated 1640, and the other three has on each—

“Tobie Norris made me, 1640.”

Toby Norris was a noted bell-founder, and his handiwork is to be met with in almost all the churches in this neighbourhood, as well as many other places a greater distance off. Toby had his manufactory at Stamford, and although the exact *locale* is unknown ; it is generally supposed to have been on the spot where Mr. Blashfield's patent terra-cotta works are now situated. He was buried in the adjoining church of St. George, where there is inserted in the floor a small piece of bell-metal thus inscribed—“Here lieth the body of Tobie Norris, Bel Fovn. who Deceas. the 7 of No. 1676.”

In this parish was the Priory and Hospital of Newstead, or as it was sometimes called Novo-loco (to which I have before alluded), founded *circa* 1230. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was designed for Monks and Canons of the order of St. Augustin. Its founder, Wm. de Alleine III., who died May 6th, 1236, at Uffington, was here buried ; also in 1301, the heart of Lady Isabella de Roos. It however shared the same fate at the dissolution as other houses, its value, according to Dugdale, being £37 6s., and Speed, £42 1s. 3d. There is a tradition, not an uncommon one, that on the dissolution of the Priory, the recumbent effigy of a knight now in the chancel of Uffington church, was removed there. In the opinion of that erudite antiquary, Edward Blore, Esq., F.S.A., it represents a member of the once powerful family of De Badlesmere. On the knight's jupon, and also over the spandrels of the arch, these arms are sculptured—On a bend sinister, a fesse between two bars gemels, while over the west doorway occurs the same arms, excepting the bend is in dexter. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, a favourite of Edward I. and II. afterwards joined in the insurrection of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and others, in 1322, shared in the defeat of that nobleman's forces at Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Canterbury. Despite the defection of his father, Giles, his son and heir, found favour in the sight of Edward III., in whose service he was employed. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury ; but dying *s. p.* in 1338, the Barony fell into abeyance between his sisters and coheirs, and so continues amongst their descendants and representatives. Upon comparing the style of armour on the effigy in Uffington church, and that upon others similar, I am inclined

to hazard the conjecture, that the effigy in question is intended for the last Baron of De Badlesmere, and that a difference was made in the armorial bearing of the son, consequent on the fact of his father being convicted of high treason.

I must not close my notes upon the parish of Uffington, without recording the names of two of its rectors, sufferers in the cause of Royalty. The Rev. Michael Hudson, Chaplain to Charles I., and the Rev. Mr. Stiles, Warden of Brown's Hospital, Stamford, commanded a body of Royalists, with whom they were besieged in Woodcroft House, in the parish of Etton, Northants; the house was taken and Mr. Hudson cruelly murdered. Another rector was Mr. South, who was sequestered from his living by the Earl of Manchester, for amongst other charges that he was present at church, while his curate read His Majesty's declaration after the battle of Edge Hill, in which the Parliament were proclaimed rebels. I also think a few particulars respecting the life and actions of William de Albini III., the founder of Newstead, would not perhaps be out of place by way of concluding this paper, as he was a Baron who played a somewhat conspicuous part in the public events of his time. He was third in descent from the Conqueror's standard-bearer and lord of Belvoir, Robert de Toden, and accompanied, in 1195, Richard I. at the head of his army into Normandy. In 1196 made sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester; and that of Rutland for the three next years succeeding; being re-appointed sheriff of Warwick and Leicester for the last half of the second year. In the succeeding reign of King John, he played a prominent part. In 1211 he was one of the sureties for the preservation of the peace concluded between John and the King of France. He was also one of the twenty-five barons who swore to the observance of Magna Charta, and the Charta Foresta, sealed by the King at Runnymede in 1216. On King John violating this treaty, Albini was appointed by the barons governor of Rochester Castle, which he defended a long time, although reduced to great want from shortness of provisions. One day, when John with some of his chief commanders was surveying the strength of the castle, an excellent Bowman among the besieged observed him, and entreated of Albini that he might kill him with his arrow, which he had already notched. Albini's answer was "No." The Bowman replying, "He would not spare us if he had the like advantage." "God's will be done," said the noble Norman, "who will dispose, not us." On the surrender of the castle, John, with his usual leniency, commanded that all the barons and soldiers engaged in its defence should be hanged, and from this mild course he was only scarcely restrained by the remonstrance of a noble Poictevin, Savaric de Maloleone, who boldly warned the King of the ultimate consequences to himself, in the deadly retaliation on his party by the barons, and the probable desertion of every one from his standard. Albini was ultimately with others committed to the custody of Peter de Mauley, in Corfe Castle. During his confinement there the King marched from Nottingham to Langar, and sent from thence a message to Belvoir Castle, requiring its speedy surrender into his hands; and threatening, that if those

who held it, insisted upon any conditions, its lord should eat no more. Upon which, one of William's sons, Nicholas de Albini, and an ecclesiastic, taking with him a knight,* carried the keys of the castle to the King, upon condition that his father should be mercifully dealt with ; and they with their horses and arms remain in peace. These conditions being granted, the custody of the castle was committed to two of the King's followers, an oath being exacted from all others in it. Before Albini was set at liberty a fine of six thousand marks was imposed by the King ; and his wife, Agatha Trusbut, enjoined to raise it from his lands, by sale, mortgage, or any other available means. On the accession of Henry III. he was not an object of royal favour, but was looked upon with some degree of distrust, being compelled to yield up his wife as a hostage ; and afterwards his son Nicholas, the priest, in her stead. He did not long remain in distrust, but was in 1217 nominated to a chief command in the battle of Lincoln, when Louis the Dauphin, and his abettors, the English barons, were defeated. His other public acts was the giving to the monks of Belvoir a manse, that had been his chapel, with one sheaf of every kind of grain arising out of all the lands belonging to his lordships of Belvoir, Woolsthorpe, Bottesford, Oskington (Ouston, Notts.), and Stoke : and founding and amply endowing the hospital of our Lady, called Newstead, at Wassebridge, between Stamford and Uffington, for the health of his soul ; and the souls of Agatha, his second, and Margery (daughter of Odinel de Umfranville, of Northumberland), his first wife. His family consisted of William, Sir Odinel, taken prisoner with him at Rochester, and carried to Corfe, Robert, and Nicholas, who was presented to the rectory of Bottesford, and died 26th April, 1222. Of his eldest son and heir, William de Albini IV., little of import is recorded. For the good of his soul, the souls of his father and mother, his two wives, Alreda and Isabel, and all his predecessors and successors, he confirmed what his father had granted to the Hospital at Newstead. He died about 1247, and was buried before the high altar in the Priory of Belvoir, and his heart at Croxton. In him ended the issue male of this powerful family. By his wife Alreda Biset (arms *vert*, six bezants, 3, 2, 1), he had an only daughter, named Isabel, in ward to Henry III., who afterwards married Rt. de Ros, baron of Hamlake, fifth in descent from Peter de Ros, who married Adelina, sister, and one of the three coheiresses of Sir Walter de Espec (arms, *gules*, three catherine wheels *or*), baron of Helmsley. The other two sisters were, Hawisia, the wife of William Bussy (arms, *argent*, three bars *sable*), and Alreda, who was married to Nicholas de Trailly. Robert de Ros died in 1285, and his wife Isabel in 1301, leaving four sons, of whom William the eldest, in 1292, was an unsuccessful competitor for the crown of Scotland ; founding his claim on his descent from his great-grandmother, Isabel, daughter to William the Lion, King of Scotland.

* Hugh de Charnel, who had the keeping of the castle under William de Albini. The Charnels held of the family in Muston, Leicestershire, and wore the colours of their arms counterchanged, *gules*, a fesse *orme*, between two chevrons *or*. The last male of the Muston branch was Norman Charnel, living temp. Hen. VI.

REMEMBERED DERBYSHIRE SAYINGS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY T. BRUSHFIELD, J.P.

WHAT an ample field for study and reflection there is in the subject of ancient sayings, those "*words of the wise*" which are found existing in brief sentences, full of pith and instruction, to which we give the name of proverbs, aphorisms, or apothegms! They are the very gems of thought which first breathed life into articulate language, the earliest links in the chain that encircles and renders beautiful the ties of social existences through and by the instrumentality of which are expressed our joys and sorrows, and all those feelings and sympathies that really contribute and make delightful whatever is pure and good, and worth living for in this our mortal state of being. As mankind becomes better informed, the world of nature, animate and inanimate, is found *also* to teem with lessons full of wisdom, treasures of delight and instruction, which the contemplative and thoughtful realize and enjoy! The stars over our heads, the flowers under our feet, the singing of birds, and the roaring of the mighty ocean, each and all contain peculiar and evident instruction, filling the diligent observer's heart with pleasurable imaginings, and grateful and ennobling sensations! The stars speak to us of immensity, the Spring flowers of resuscitation, the birds of nature's melodies, and the pebbles and shingles on the ocean's margin, tell us of ages passed away, so long ago as to be beyond our power of calculation! Truly has Shakespeare said, in words that cannot die, that there are

"*Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.*"

Yes! those pebbles which are found on the beach and margin of every sea, are the kernels and remnants of bygone times. The softer parts of their original formation has been worn and filtered away by the rocking and movement of the ever-stirring tidal waters, and *they* remain, like an enduring relic of a past eternity—

"*Unhurt amid the war of elements,
The crash of matter, or the wreck of worlds.*"

Yes! *they* remain! the gems of primeval rocks and mountains, and still speak to man in mute and silent eloquence, as lessons worthy his study and attention. Like to these pebble remains, the *words of the wise*, gems of thought and feeling which have stood the test of the world's buffettings and changes through long ages, from the earliest period of man's existence on the earth, are full of instruction! These articulate gems! are they too not worthy the serious consideration of mankind? Think for a moment! far more valuable to the world than gold, yea, than fine gold or any precious material existence, are those two simple words which are said to have been inscribed over the entrance of an Athenian Temple—"Know Thyself!" How many books have been written, how many addresses and lectures delivered, how

many sermons preached, which have not contained as much meaning, as much real instruction, as is contained in those two words? *they* teach the *highest* knowledge; wanting *that* knowledge, what is man but a driveller, a pretender, a sham? possessing it, he is worthy his name, his high destiny, to be the image of his Maker! Another Golden Gem, the embodiment of a sentiment full of awe and sublimity, deserves a place in this exordium—" *Thou, God, seest me!*"

What majestic grandeur in those four words! how rich, sacred, and divine the lesson they convey! The more these short sayings are weighed and considered, the more charming and valuable they are found to be. They belong to the race of man, legacies of the past, kept bright by universal use! MAN cannot part with them, they are his rightful heritage and property, and will live in their richness and usefulness

"While memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe."

Of course the proverbs and short sayings which memory preserves as those used at Ashford-in-the-Water, are not of this exalted class. They have not the same profound meaning and valuable teaching as contained in the two beforementioned, yet it is interesting to know them, however trifling and insignificant they may appear to be. Rude, humble, unpolished, and of doubtful meaning—this does not tell against them. The "RELIQUARY" is established to record truths—roughness in shape and texture, does not close its pages against such—and so I submit another list for insertion. The greater part are, I am aware, not peculiar to Derbyshire, but I have thought it best to write down those which were current in the village, to show to what an extent the sayings and proverbs entered into the ordinary conversation of the people.

God helps them as helps themselves.

As one door shuts, another oppens.

When aw's gon, its too late t' spare.

Chickens loik curses cum whoam t' roost.

A stitch i' time saves nine.

Misfortunes niver cum aloon.

A brunt chili fears th' fire.

When rogues fa' out honest men get righted.

Who knows nowt, does nowt. Who knows nothing does nothing.

Talkin's brass, howdind your tung, gowd.

Measure trice tha' conna cut twice.

Tha'll dow if tha' can bear good luck.

As yo' ma'n your bed yo' mun lie on't.

As yoan brew'd, yo' mun drink.

I'sry one for himself, God for us a'.

Yo' conna mak an empty seek stand straight.

Now pein, now gein.

The best spite 's forgivness.

Wrung's noug mon's reight.

Hurry mak's wurry.

*If tha weats for old men's shune tha'll gu barfoot.
 Store's now suer.*
*Dunna borrow, it brings sorrow.
 Like a cat he's noin lives.*
*Throw him o'er th' wa', he'll leight on's legs.
 Mother's truth mak's good youth.*
*A rolling stone gethers now mose.
 A ragg'd colt mey mak' a good Tit.*
*Yo' conna have more o' th' cat nar her skin.
 Fat sorrow is better than lean sorrow.*
I'll get ge'an niver prospers.
*Thrung es Thrapp's woif, es hung'd hersel' wi' th' Dishclout.
 Whoy Lad Thou stares loik a stuck pig.*
*Aye! Thou may live i' Hope, and niver see Castleton.
 Thou mun grin an' aboid.*
*Thart es fow and fawse as a boggart.
 It's a long Lane es has now turning.*
*Aigh wench! he's as poor as a Church mouse.
 Oather pou, or push lad. (Either pull or push).*
*A good Jack mak's a good Jill.
 A noise face wunna mak' th' pot boil.*
*Aw of a ruck, loik Wardlow folk.
 A cou'd March, a little Hey steck.*
*Poor wench, ow's as soft as greins.
 Luk ya, he peeps, loik a weazel through a Kecks.*
*Ow's as weak as wayter.
 That fellow ed rob a Church.*
*Oi mun pou a Crow wi' yo'. Discuss a question in dispute.
 Aw's na theer. Spoken of a simpleton.*
*Safe bind safe find.
 Who cries Andrew now? Who wants me?
 Resist th' diril and he'll fleigh! Be firm to truth and right in the time
 of temptation.*
*If yo' wunna when you may, }
 When yo' wull yo' shall have nay. }
 Well done's twice done, badly done's never done.
*A green Christmas makes a full churchyard.
 I'll put a speak in his wheel. A threat of revenge.
 Thy brain's wool-gathering. To an absent person.
 I've a crow t' pluck wi' thee, lad. Owing a grudge.
 Dunna eat the Cauf i' th' cow's bally. Don't get into debt on specu-
 lation.
 How's like fire and tow. Said of a passionate woman.
 He's mad as a March Hare. Beyond control.
 What conna be cured mun be endured.
 If tha conna boit, keep thy mouth shut.
 Th' nearer th' bone th' sweeter th' flesh.
 Gie th' devil his due. Speak truth even of your enemy.
 A cat may look at a King.
 What th' eye dusna see th' heart wunna greeve..**

Iv'ry dog has his day.
 Needs must when th' Devil drives. Necessity.
 Far fetch'd and dear bought, suits Ladies.
 Handsome is that handsome dows.
 Profer'd service stinks.
 Where there's whisp'riny there's lying.
 Where there's lying there's deceit.
 Where there's deceit there's the Devil.
 Dunna spoil a ship for a ha'peth o' tar.
 By Guy, oun's gin me coud puddin. A cool reception.
 Mak' th' best of a bad bargain.
 Moind lad, lose nought for want o' axing.
 Hot love's soon cold.
 A woman's work's niver done,
 Thart Colley weston. All awry.
 Work well done's twice done.
 Pratty but sma', like Sheldow's mutton.
 If you conna brew, bake.
 Jack el niver mak' a gentleman.
 Lick, where yo' conna bite.
 Wind i'th' East, nother good for mon or beast.
 Wind i'th' West, th' weather's at th' best.
 When yo' conna crow, croutch. Where you cannot command, submit.
 A rag o' velvet's worth a robe o' linsey. A proud person's mottoe.
 Whoil yo' liven, live.

Such is my concluding list of the sayings, proverbs, &c., used in my little village when I was a boy; should any others bubble up in my memory, I'll forward them. I have avoided *all*, as far as I know, of the household words and brief sayings which abound in the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, and other authors, confining myself to those whose authorship and parentage are not known to me. Lord Chesterfield, it is said, condemned the use of proverbs, as vulgar, and unworthy a man of fashion; he liked the varnish and gilding better than the *real* and *good* in humanity. Those two words above inserted, which are said to have been fixed over the door of the Greek Temple, at the head of each letter to his son, would have furnished better advice than any he gave him; not perhaps to make his son a man of fashion, but to make him a truer man than mere fashion could make him. The last saying on my list, "*While yo' liven live!*" is but another version of that said to have been used by the Epicureans of old, "*Live while you live;*" it is an apothegm so excellent and full of meaning, that the Epigram founded upon it by Doddrige, I trust may not be considered an inappropriate conclusion to this paper.

"*Live while you live,*" the Epicure will say,
 And take the pleasure of the present day :
 "*Live while you live,*" the sacred preacher cries,
 And give to God each moment as it flies.
 LORD, in my view let both united be !
 I live in pleasure when I live in Thee.

A RECORD OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRODUCTS OF THE
SEA-SHORE OF CHESHIRE IN 1865.

BY HENRY ECROYD SMITH.

THE annual antiquarian yield of the varied strata, natural and artificial, of the Cheshire sea-beach, which had been for years upon the decline, has of late somewhat increased both in volume and in interest, although no *Pre-historic Cheshire-men* appeared last season upon the scene, nor yet one-tenth part probably of the out-turn of historic relics here available to notice half-a-century ago or more, but how much earlier it were vain even to guess, inasmuch as no public record of any discovery—save the finding of the old Burial-ground upon the Leasoweshore—appeared before Dr. Hume's pamphlet, written in 1846, and published in the following year.

It may be as well to mention here, that the total number of objects on this occasion is largely increased by a mass of old pipe-heads, the omission of which in the last annual report is explained in its place; these constituting the only exception to the *bona fide* finds of 1865, they are now inserted to fully complement the records as addenda to "*Ancient Meols*."

PRODUCE OF THE CHESHIRE SHORE.

No. of
Objects.

PRIMEVAL.

- 2 FLINTY LIMESTONE.—Rudely fashioned *Heads of Spears*.
- 21 FLINT.—*Arrow-heads* and other small instruments, black, white, and red in color. Several of the sharpest and best forms found just uncovered by the tide from the upper woody deposit (F),* or the thin superincumbent bed of clay.
- 4 LIMESTONE.—Objects similar in form and use to the last.
- 3 SHELL, apparently of the Oyster.—Ditto.
- 1 HARD GYPSUM.—Object pointed-oval in form, and 2 inches long.
- 2 STONE.—*Wedges* of an elongated-diamond shape, but with the sides more extended at one end than the other.

ROMANO-BRITISH.

- 1 BRONZE.—"Second-brass" Coin of the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 41 to A.D. 54. *Obverse* CAESAR. AVG. PM. TRP. . . . ; *Reverse* completely illegible, but more so through wear than oxidation, as is the case with most of the bronze coins of this era found upon the shore, thus contrasting strongly with the Saxon silver pieces which, though few in number, are in excellent preservation. This Claudian Coin was, as usual, washed out of the upper part of the woody deposit (F), evi-

* Vide Sections of the Beach in the "Record of Finds in 1864," vol. V., Plate XVIII.

dently proving this stratum to have been the surface of the ground until late Roman times, but no objects of a later date, i. e., Saxon or English are ever out-turned from it.

- 1 *Check or Cheek-piece of a Bridle*, 4½ inches long, with two rectangular loops for the attachment of the smaller straps, and a couple of intermediate holes for rivets to secure the whole to the stout lateral band of the bridle. A similarly fashioned object but for the opposite or left side—in other ways only differing in being a little less stout—was found about 1850 to 1855, and is in Mr. Mayer's collection, together with a smaller example of the same class of rare objects, an inch shorter and possessing but one loop and one rivet-hole; which may have been used possibly for a small native horse or pony, for the existence in our island of asses and mules at this period is, I believe, not ascertained. The last-named objects are engraved in Dr. Hume's "*Ancient Meols*," Plate xxviii.
- 1 Portion of *Sheathing or Plate*, apparently from the rim of a *Helmet*, 5 inches long.
- 1 *Penannular Brooch*, 1 inch diameter, with its extremities folded back to prevent the pin from slipping off. This description of fibulae although often found with remains of various earlier, as well as later dates, has so repeatedly been met with where no recognised Saxon, or later English fabrications could be found, that seeing our example occurred in the *Roman deposit or stratum*, I can place it confidently here.
- 2 *Pins of Brooches*, 2 inches long.
- 1 *Head of a large Dress or Hair Pin*.
- 1 *Cap with eyelet* ¼ inch diameter.
- 1 **IRON.**—A remarkable instrument, apparently an example of the *Culter Secespita* (slaughter-knife) of the Romans, and found under the following circumstances. William Banks, a fisherman of Great Meols, was passing along the upper reach of the shore to visit his nets beyond the Dove Spit, when keeping as usual a good look out for curiosities, he noticed protruding from a patch of the black woody deposit (F), freshly uncovered by a spring tide, an iron ring. Upon stooping to pick it up, he was surprised to find it fast, and a hard pull was necessary to extract the fourteen inches of metal attached to the loop, and tightly imbedded in the fibrous mass, the unctuous, anti-septic properties of which have fortunately preserved to us many iron instruments, whilst others of similar use but infinitely later date have become so far oxydized in their damp sandy beds, as usually to drop to pieces upon exposure. The loop or ring at top of our instrument, for its suspension from the belt or girdle of the *Victimarius* (butcher), seems to be somewhat crushed out of shape; it is 1½ inches across. To this a long and stout shaft, 5 inches long, is attached, forming the centre of the haft, and pierced by seven holes for large rivets, which have secured the outer handle of *deer's horn, bone, or wood*.

To this succeeds $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches of actual knife, sharply edged upon one side, the whole blade terminating in three inches of a gradually diminishing volume, with a *blunt* point ; the intention being to insert the last deeply in the throat, say of a stag, and then to slash away with the edged (knife) portion. In this case it would seem that the *Victimarius* had not as usual secured this important weapon to his person, or that it had become loose through fracture of the girdle, or he would hardly have stuck it so deeply into the firm vegetable mass, where in all probability it would soon be covered up by the loose leaves, and ultimately lost or left behind, the precise locality being forgotten and undistinguishable.

- 1 An example of the *Culter Excoriatorius*, or skinning-knife, found at the same time at a short distance from the former, and under precisely similar circumstances. This instrument is shorter, but very interesting through its retention of a *handle of ash*, a species of wood chiefly used not only for the handles of tools, but of weapons of many kinds, as the shafts of spears, lances, and arrows ; in fact, *ash* in early Saxon Poetry is absolutely synonymous with *spear*. The length of this haft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, whilst the blade, though much broader than that just described, is thinner and much sharper, thus well adapted to its specific purpose ; being also rounded off rapidly to a sharp point at the extremity of the blade, which measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by 1 inch in breadth near the haft. Knives of this shape are unusual, and such do not appear in the now very numerous works illustrative of Roman, Saxon, and Norman knives found in this country. In Pompeii, however, the exact contour is found, and a good example discovered in a house of that invaluable depot of Roman artistic treasures is figured in the Rev. Edward Trollope's "*Illustrations of Roman Art*," Plate xxviii., fig. 19. This, like our Cheshire specimen, retains its original—apparently *wooden*—handle.

These notable early instruments of iron, thanks to their truly conservative "surroundings," are in most excellent preservation, considering their age ; the first had, however, been nearly divided in the centre, but it is again strong through the prompt application of boiled linseed oil, without which no old iron objects can be securely retained for any length of time.

- 1 *Knife-blade*, perfect, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ comprise the blade proper, which is still sharp at the point. The contour of the back is more gibbous than usual among the knives found here, but it is difficult at all times to determine between Roman and the early Saxon ones, or rather perhaps *late Roman-British*, found in Saxon graves, as at Oxengell, near Ramsgate.*
- 1 Flat ornamental object, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad.
- 2 Weapons with lance-shaped points, somewhat angular blades,

† Vide Coll. Antiqua., Vol. iii., Plate i.

about 2 inches long, and square shafts; such occur not infrequently upon Roman sites*.

- 1 LEAD.—*Spindle-Whorl* an inch in diameter.
- 1 TERRA COTTA.—*Spindle Whorl*, 1½ inch in diameter, formed apparently from a piece of Samian ware, as a little of the glossy red glaze of this handsome fictile ware yet remains. It has become softer and more porous than usual, and would seem to have been fabricated out of the bottom of a large bowl, being very flat, but not perfectly so. Found in a little gulley of the woody surface among "black slutch."
- 1 GLASS.—Small fragment of a *Basin*, bluish in color, and with a finely grooved concentric line; glass of the Roman period is very scarce upon the shore, only two or three fragments having been found.
- 1 GLASS OR STONE.—*Bead*, 4½ lines diameter, of a dark brown color.
- 1 STONE.—*Spindle-Whorl*, of a pale drab colored soap-stone, 1½ inch diameter, with a well-worn orifice; it is ornamented upon one side by a double ring of annulets, *incuse*. This disc, differing from any others I have seen, was found upon the old Roman wood surface (here many feet underground) about half-a-mile from the beach. It is probable, however, that this wood extended over the whole of the low ground northward from West Kirby, Irby, and Thurstanston hills, so that, notwithstanding the enormous waste of the beach, the stratum thus continuing inland may yet produce many objects of interest, and perhaps of value. The cause of discovery in the present instance was the delving for foundations of piers of a bridge, near Great Meols, for the spanning by the road of the new railway to Hoylake. The navvy who picked it up was, in his ignorance, about to throw it away when it was secured for the writer.
- 1 *Amulet* of Hematite, 1 inch long, and of about 8 lines in greatest width, being pointed, and merely a splinter from a nodule of this rich iron ore,† rubbed smoothly down. Many others have been seen on the shore and discarded as mere pebbles, but the writer has fortunately secured several. Like this example, they all retain, more or less, a natural form, but invariably exhibit one or more sides artificially abraded. Fosbroke informs us‡ this mineral, supposed to possess cabalistic virtues, was mostly used by the ancients for *abrazas* and *talismans*, especially by the Egyptians, *vide Caylus Rec. VI.*, pl. 44, n. 2.* As none of these objects have an orifice, they cannot have been suspended round the neck, and consequently must have been retained about the person, either in the girdle

* Mem.

† Containing average of 60 per cent. of iron.

‡ Encyclop. Antiq., vol. i., p. 460.

or the purse, pouch, or later *gypciere*, for superstitions linger long. The firm belief that this mineral, partaking to some extent of the properties of the loadstone, was efficacious in keeping evil spirits at a respectful distance, might possibly obtain credence even in late mediæval times.

2 Portions of whetstones, one of which is broad and flat, the other of a rounded form, very similar to that (of much larger size) now used by mowers.

Animal Remains. The woody deposition F, in which the anatomical relics of this period lie, has not exhibited so many examples as formerly of stags, oxen, horses, wild boar, dogs, &c., a few fragmentary antlers, bones, teeth, and tusks being all the writer has to report as noticed, but during rough weather it is probable the higher tides excavate and carry out of the reach of observation matter of this kind, which through loss of much of the animal gluton are light, and thus easily borne away, whilst objects of metal are left exposed or washed into adjacent holes; with the exception of the teeth, which through the hardness of the enamel are less liable to decay.

SAXON.

1 **SILVER.**—*Sceatta*, of one of the early Kings of Kent, and not later than Ethelbert I., who reigned A.D. 561-6—who is the earliest to whom any of these pieces, including a few bearing his own name—have been satisfactorily appropriated by numismatists. Our example, although nearly resembling two distinct types figured in Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, pl. 1, figs. 8, 9, yet differs from each in points of detail, even making allowance for its having been evidently much reduced in size from its original proportions. It contains on the obverse (?) a number of pellets distributed among the letters and rude ornament which are totally absent in the otherwise similar type of Ruding's plate, fig. 8. Through the clipping process, it has lost so much weight, that in place of an approximation to an average of those coins—some 16 to 17 grains—this piece only gives *seven*. This sceatta is the only one of its class known to have been found upon the Cheshire shore; like the later pieces (silver pennies) of Ethelbert II. and Canute, it is in excellent preservation; it was found in the very limited *littoral* bounds within which the purely Saxon remains have occurred.

1 **BRONZE.**—*Head of a Brooch*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch broad, of doubtful late Roman-British or Saxon fabrication, but it appears most nearly to approach the well-known cruciform

* A piece of Hematite was found with a fine dagger, spear-head of flint, and a bead of Kimmeridge clay or jet, &c., in the ancient British barrow, Nether Lowe, Chelmsford, Derbyshire, *vide* Bateman's "Ten Years' Diggings," p. 32; "Catalogue," p. 37.

types, though the apex or top-bar is hollow and cylindrical, and the breast grooved and very flat, in fact appearing like an imitation of the Roman harp-shaped fibula.

- 1 LEAD.—Small conical *Spindle-Whorl*.
- 3 IRON.—*Clench-Bolts*, or double-headed rivets, precisely analogous to those numerously found about human remains in the Saxon cemetery at Oxengell, in Kent, at Câillon, near Bénouville,* and likewise in tumuli. At Oxengell they occurred both under and above numbers of the skeletons, and are believed by Mons. Charma and others to have been used for fastening the *handles of bucklers* throughout ancient Scandinavia.

- 1 Head of Iron Nail, seven-eighths of an inch diameter.

NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL.

- 1 SILVER.—*Halved Penny* of Henry III. mintage uncertain.
- 1 Penny of Edward III. minted at London, found in 1863 by the son of a market gardener, at Wallasey, whilst sowing peas.
- 2 LATEN.—*Pins*, one $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long with semicircular head; the other two inches long, and much stouter, but without head.
- 3 Needles—one 4 inches long, another 2 inches, the others intermediate. They are all formed of rolled thin sheet metal, with circular eye in a flattened and pointed head.
- 3 Pins—one $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, of fine wire, with solid semicircular head; two of stouter make, minus the head.
- 3 Objects made of wire, flat on one side and somewhat raised on the other, about 2 inches long, and of varying forms; two others flat; they are all of uncertain use.
- 3 Ear-rings—two of flat wire, one rounded and more tapering to the extremities, and probably much the oldest form; all plain.
- 2 Finger-rings—one of flat, the other of round wire; both plain.
- 1 Fermoil, or plain Ring-Brooch, only half-an-inch in diameter.
- 27 Attachments to straps of leather, including Hasps, Buckles, Tags, Studs, and other ornaments.
- 1 Winder, for thread or other fibre, shaped like the rowel of a spur, but several of the spikes are gone.
- 5 Miscellaneous fragments.
- 8 LEAD OR PEWTER.—*Brooches*, more or less imperfect, all unfortunately being minus the *acus* or pin. One is ring-shaped, and though plain on one half (side) is ornamented upon the other by a pretty spiral and digitated groove; this example, the second of its type which has occurred, is of pewter, and 1 inch diameter. The remainder are fragments of ornaments more elaborately designed, but of too fragile a nature for such de-

* Coll. Antiqua., vol. iii., pl. 1; Mem. de la Soc. des Antiquaires de Normandie, vol. xix., p. 480.

signs, except one $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and originally the brooch would have been about the same diameter. This bears letters *incuse* (as though stamped from an impression in metal of some seal), viz., ALSVNO, &c., but the meaning of this fragment of an inscription I will not venture to speculate upon. Possibly some list of mediæval devices and mottoes may elucidate the matter.

2 *Hasps*—one, only two-fifths of an inch diameter. It is circular, and provided with a central bar, the whole ornamented with raised dots or pellets.

1 *Buckle* (or hasp), three-fifths of an inch diameter.

6 *Studs*—two plain, spade-shaped, and round; three have floral forms; the sixth bears the character of a *Gothic Text m*, and may possibly prove to be a relic of one of the English *Primers* of mediæval times, stone moulds for the casting of which yet exist, as recorded in the Messrs. Chambers' admirable "Book of Days," vol. I. p. 47, in the possession of Sir George Musgrave, of Eden Hall, Westmoreland. These cast leaden plates with raised letters, for "teaching the young idea," were the precursors of the Horn-books, the primers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

1 *Frame of window-pane*, of triangular form, probably from one of the last tenanted houses of ancient Meols.

1 *Handle of Spoon* with acorn head.

5 *Key-eylet* and four miscellaneous objects.

1 *TERRA COTTA*.—Portion of an unique Equestrian Figure of light colored clay, partially covered with a yellowish green or olivaceous glaze. The fragment of this remarkable crock, however, is too small to give an idea of the complete vessel, which must be left to the imagination, after comparison with the very few examples, not of similar design, but of the same class known, for this is but the *fourth* placed on record. The first is illustrated in the fourth volume of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 79, and though evidently of a ruder make, and possibly of somewhat earlier date, it yet possesses some characteristics common to both.

Other two have been noticed, but only one of these is engraved, viz.—in the *Trans. of the Hist. Soc.*, vol. x., p. 388. Like the example before us, a single fragment is all that remains, the *probable* outline of the complete figure being pourtrayed by dotted lines, which in the case of the ancient Meols' specimen would be an utter impracticability. It is of far ruder execution than either the Lewes or Meols crock, and consists of the central portion of an equestrian group, the head of the man and the hind quarters of the horse being wanting. It was dug up in the churchyard of Winwick, in Lancashire, and is now in the Warrington Museum. Our associate, Dr. Kendrick, of that town, exhibited in London at the same time (3rd Dec. 1857) the *handle* of what he considered a similar

vessel, dug up in his own garden; but having met with several handles upon the Cheshire shore, belonging as I conceive to crocks of more ordinary ware, this point requires confirmation. The same gentleman exhibited the remains of another equestrian crock, including the breast of the horse, with the lower part of the leg of its rider, at a meeting of the Archæological Association, in June, 1856. This was exhumed from beneath the foundations of the *Old King's Arms*, Leadenhall Street, London, on 7th September of that year, and is engraved—fig. 2, on pl. xx. It is thus described by Mr. Syer Cuming, "When perfect it represented a figure encased in mailed armour, the body covered with a tunic, and the heel accoutré with a sessile 'pryck spur.' The lower part of the shaft of the gonfanon, which rested on the right foot of the knight, is still apparent. The chest of the horse would seem to be protected with a breast-plate, or sort of piciere, consisting of several large annular bosses, with a festoon of oval plates beneath them. The date of this rare fragment is certainly not later than the first half of the twelfth century, and may be safely assigned to the reign of Henry I. The late Mr. Crofton Croker possessed some portions of this vessel, and often promised to give them to me, a promise which, I much regret to add, was never fulfilled."

The above-named are all of this class, the discoveries of which have been made public. One and all are referred by antiquaries to the twelfth century, indeed to the earlier portion of it. Towards its close, vessels cast in metal (latten) succeeded, of similar designs, and often good execution. On these the rider is invariably a knight, a restriction which may not be found to apply to the examples in terra cotta; but the latter, equally with the former, were intended for use as well as possible ornament, viz., as *ewers* or vessels for the reception of some kind of liquid. They were, however, replenished in different modes, some through the open topped *helmet* of the knight, whilst one in the possession of Dr. Kendrick is furnished with a hollow in the top of the forehead of the horse, in this respect resembling our terra cotta examples, with the exception of being triangular in form in place of circular, as in the crock before you. One common feature in these remains is the *spur*, some having the "pryck," others the *rowel*, and as the latter was only substituted for the former towards the close of the twelfth century, and did not become general until the succeeding one, the date of these curious receptacles may safely be appropriated. Swords, lances, and body-armour of various descriptions are also confirmed in the accoutrements, whilst the horses have ornamental bridles, breast and girth-straps, and usually saddles very highly projecting both before and behind. It is possibly the lengthened frontal extremity of one of these which appears upon our frag-

ment within an arch of the upper bridle, a lower one extending to the hands of the rider, as with the Lewes crock. It is difficult to determine whether the *wandyked* ornamentalations between the various divisions of the bridle are intended to pourtray the design upon a leather collar, *picerie*, or breast-plate on the chest of the animal, or merely a fanciful filling up, as nothing resembling it appears upon the necks of the *bronze* receptacles mentioned, save a little ornamented medallion or stud (?) upon one specimen, an engraving of which appears in the *Mirror*, pl. 29, fig. 3, vol. ix., p. 288, and which is stated to be about 20 inches long, and to weigh nearly 12lbs. There seems every probability that the terra cotta example from the Cheshire shore must originally have been at least 15 inches long and 12 inches high.

It is note-worthy that three out of the four known equestrian crocks found should have occurred in this part of the country. The fact would lead to the supposition of their fabrication at some neighbouring Early English Pottery, but such manufactories are little known, and the nearest of which we have any account is in the neighbourhood of Derby, where vast heaps of broken refuse ware remain, and it is very desirable that the examination of these should, as promised, be continued by Mr. LL. Jewitt, with a view of detecting remains of peculiar and unique descriptions of ware like that here dilated upon.

- 16 Fragments of red-colored ware, often slate-colored in the middle, a few with olivaceous glaze, 12-15th century.
- 14 Fragments of ash or cream-colored ware, with yellow or green glaze ; two have ornamental beaded bands, 12-15th century.
- 2 LEATHER.—*Shoe Soles*, right and left being very much produced, the toe being very sharply pointed, and the portion below the instep very confined. Their shape resembles that of many found in an ancient mediæval midden, belonging probably to one of the last of the houses of Ancient Meoles. Length 11 inches ; extreme breadth across the toes $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but when worn would be a little in excess of present size, the leather having shrunk to some extent, but now protected by the application of oil.
- 1 BONE.—Object nearly an inch and a quarter long, and averaging half an inch in diameter, perforated longitudinally, and cut, not sawn from the bone. It has probably been a rude bead possibly made for a child.
- 2 STONE.—*Fragments of Querns*. One of the "mule" or flat understones has been made of the coarse rag-stone or conglomerate, hard as granite and full of small pebbles of white quartz ; the other is part of a "rider," and retaining one of the holes by which this was revolved in grinding.
- 1 *Roofing Sandstone*, with pinhole, from one of the houses of Ancient Meoles.

ANIMAL REMAINS.—The mediæval stratum has yielded a few remains of horses, oxen, dogs, and sheep as usual. A fine specimen of the Antlers of a species of *Red Deer* was found near the end of the year, much nearer New Brighton than Hoylake, and nearly a mile to the N.E. of Leasowe Castle. It is now in the possession of Mr. Webster, of Overchurch Hill. The age of the animal when killed is presumed to be nine years, as each antler is eight-branched, and has measured 40 inches in length, but one is somewhat fractured at the extremity. The horns being comparatively perfect, and still united to the upper portion of the skull, the whole forms an ornamental object of considerable interest for the Hall. Between the eye-sockets is a breadth of 6 inches, and as the forehead between the roots of the antlers measures 3½ inches, the extent from tip to tip across the forehead gives 7 feet.

Several fragments of other antlers with vertebral bones have occurred towards the close of last year; but upon its latest day a very unexpected anatomical relic was brought to light. Stanley Dean, of Wallasey, a man fond of a stroll upon this beach, and practised in "the art of seeing," detected within some 600 yards of the embankment and upon the edge of a "slack" or tide-worn gut, about 100 feet below average of high-water mark, a portion of a large bone; and the greater part being still imbedded in dark sandy soil, he at once proceeded to the ganger's cottage for the loan of a spade. Careful extraction disclosed the hinder part of the skull of a northern species of whale, but very sapiently asserted by some Liverpool gentleman, who shortly had an opportunity of inspecting it, to be the *breast bone of an elephant!* It comprises the *brain-pan* (very small), possessing an extraordinarily thick osseous process around the spinal orifice, where the *atlas* or first vertebral section would attach, together with the lateral or cheek-bones in a much more advanced state of decay; those of the proboscis being wanting, probably through abrasion on the beach before final deposition where found. The dimensions of this bony structure, which before drying weighed about three-quarters of a hundred-weight, are—height, 1½ feet; breadth, 2 feet; length, 2 feet; while from the centre of the spinal orifice to extremity of outer cheek-bone is likewise an extent of 2 feet, proving the mammal to have either been an immature specimen of a large species, or a mature one of a smaller tribe—possibly the Greenland, of which a specimen was lately stranded upon the shore near Speke. From the state and appearance of the skull, it must have been buried in a sandy bottom of the shore, together with the fine antlers just described, some few hundred years ago, being located at the base of the dissolved sandy stratum C, (overlying the upperwood or peat, Sections I. and II. F), in the *upper* portion of which

the so-called "skeleton of a *Pre-historic Man of Cheshire*" was exhumed in February, 1864, of which further corrected particulars have already been published by the writer. It had evidently been interred by men from a still higher and consequently more recent level. For further information about the whale's skull, I have the pleasure of referring to Mr. T. J. Moore's description. It would appear to be the third osseous remain of its class recorded as found in a *fossil state* upon our shores. In Leigh's *Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak in Derbyshire*, published in 1700, a "cutt" appears on plate 6, fig. 1, of one of the intermediate bones from the vertebrae of a young whale found upon Hilbre Island. The locality of the second find was so near that of the third (the skull), as to suggest that both may have belonged to one and the same individual, although probably from adventitious circumstances of deposition the *humerus*, for such it was, had become partially petrified. It was found by some men from Liscard, who were collecting boulders, and thinking this to be one, struck it with a mall, when its bony origin appearing, one of the halves into which it had split was taken home for curiosity's sake, and subsequently was exhibited by Mr. Nisbet, at a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The remaining moiety, in spite of many a careful search, has hitherto eluded observation, and the fact is amply illustrative of the great shifting of the sands through the combined effect of certain winds and tides, and the necessity for caution in denying the existence of objects or remains because not to be found at *supposed* favourable seasons.

LATER ENGLISH.

1 SILVER.—*Shilling* of James I.
 1 IRON.—*Horse shoe*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 inches broad, seventeenth century.
 1 *Spur*, of slender make, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with rowel.
 1 *Ring*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.
 150 TERRA COTTA.—Heads of Clay Pipes, found in August, 1864, at the spot known as "The King's Gap," Hoylake (township of Little Meols) by workmen in the employ of Mr. Evans, builder, whilst sinking for foundations of new houses, since built between the recently erected Upper Lighthouse and the shore. The writer being out of health at the time, the discovery did not come to his knowledge until some months subsequently, when all had been given away and become dispersed beyond recovery. They were described as numerous enough to fill a "skip," so that the estimated number given will be within compass. But few appear to have been noticed as possessing letters, *i. e.*, initials of their potters, but one retained by the contractor contained the name in two lines;

very few such occur here. All, from the description, seem to have belonged to the latter half of the seventeenth century, and mostly to possess small pointed *spurs*, in this respect contrasting strongly with those of the commencement of that century, when such were purposely made broad as "rests" to sustain the bowl in an upright position when the pipe was laid upon the table or bench. This find was doubtless the refuse from a canteen, attached to the camp of William of Orange, located close by, ere the troops embarked for Ireland, 12th June, 1689. Tradition makes the King pass this way to the shore, hence *The King's Gap*.

36 Heads of Clay Pipes of various forms, and dating from 16th to 18th century. Twelve of these bear the name of the potter, more or less contracted, and generally merely initials; these occur mostly upon the end of the spur, although not unfrequently upon the side of the bowl within some little ornament. The following have been deciphered: ^{REN. E.D.} LEGG, R. A., C. R., G. A., I. B., I. D., I. L., R. A., R. S., S. R. One of this lot—temp. Jas. II.—was detected in a garden bed, in Church Street, Egremont, within a stone's throw of the writer's residence; he found one of similar date upon the river beach nearly opposite a few years ago, which proved to be much abraded by the action of the tide among the pebbles.

36

367 Total number of objects of archæological interest.

Egremont, Birkenhead.

WILLIAM PEVEREL AND THE DRIVING OF THE DEER.

BY WILLIAM BENNETT.

THE Honour and Forest of High Peak, in the County of Derby, formed part of the immense possessions given by William the Conqueror to his bastard son William Peverel, who built, or re-built, the castle at Castleton, and altered its name from "the Hope," or strong-hold of the Dale, to the Castle, or "Peverel's place in the Peke," as it was usually called afterwards. He also changed the name of the beautiful valley in which the castle stands from "Hope Dale" to "la Champagne," but in a few generations the Peverels were driven from the country and the valley resumed its Saxon appellation, which it still bears. The following statement of the boundaries of the forest is taken from an ancient document in the possession of the Norfolk family, and is no doubt correct. "It beginneth at the head of the river Goyte and so down to the river Edewe,* and so to a place called Ladycross, at Longendale, and from Longendale head to the head of the river Derwent, and so to a place called Masham Ford, and so to Bradwell Brook, and to the Great Cave of Hazlebage, and from thence by Poynton Cross to Tideswell Brook, and so down to the river Wye, and so ascending up the river Wye to Buxton Town, and from thence to the head of Goyte again." This circuit would give about sixty miles in circumference; but it comprehended several manors, which appear to have been held direct from the king in *capitè*, though within the honour and forest. The parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith (comprising the three edges or townships of Bowdon Edge, Bradshaw Edge, and Combs Edge) was within the honour; but Bowdon Edge, or Bowdon Manor, was one of the manors which held of the crown in chief, and the lord was therefore to a certain extent independent of the lord of the honour. The Normans were more successful in giving a semi-French appellation to the town of Chapel-en-le-Frith, which had previously been called Bowdon Chapel; but a struggle existed for centuries whether it should retain its original name or adopt that given to it by its feudal lords. Within the last three centuries the town is called Bowdon Chapel in various deeds and documents pertaining to property there, although in public records it is always called the King's Town of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The name Chapel-en-le-Frith, about the meaning of which there appears to be some controversy, signifies simply the Chapel in the Wood. The word frith is derived from the Saxon "Frid," *i. e.*, pax. The English Saxons held woods to be sacred and therefore made them sanctuaries, and called a wood frid or frith. In fact the religious rites of both the heathen Britons and Saxons were performed in the woods, and thereby they were invested with a sacred character.

We do not intend to give in detail the history of the Peverels.

* Edrowe and Edereo.

The materials are very scanty for such a purpose ; but there is sufficient historical information to show us that they were a mighty race, partaking of the good and bad qualities of their sire and their countrymen. They were wise in council, brave in combat, audacious in enterprise, and indomitable in war. But the fair side of their character is counterpoised by cruelty, ambition, and social depravity, which was the ultimate cause of their ruin and exile from England. They founded religious houses—they fought the battles of their country. In the Battle of the Standard with the Scots, in the reign of King Stephen, William Peverel the third was one of the leaders who won that well fought field.

The Castle of Nottingham (which, with many manors and villages in Nottinghamshire, was another part of the appanage of the Peverels) was, it is believed, their principal seat ; but they not unfrequently made their place in the Peak their abode for the enjoyment of hunting and field sports. The forest of High Peak was, long after the exile of the Peverels, frequently resorted to by the Norman sovereigns and their successors for the pleasures of the chase, of which they were passionately fond. The Rev. Mr. Ridgway (to whose family the estate of Gorsy-low, in the King's Herbage of Chinley or Mainstonefield, about a mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith, belonged within the last sixty or seventy years), in his book called the *Gem of Thorney Island*, says (in writing of Edward the First) :—

" It is erroneously stated in many histories that Edward was on his way to Scotland when the news of his queen's illness reached him ; but it is evident from the *Chronicles* and *State Papers* that such was not the case. No mention is made of his intention of visiting Scotland at that time. He seems not to have been as far north as the Humber, but to have been engaged in the pastime of hunting in various parts of Derbyshire. The *State Records*, in Rymer's *Foedera*, are dated from various places in that locality. At Chapel-en-le-Frith one is signed ; and there is a tradition in the author's family that he was entertained at the family estate of Gorsy-low (one mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith), and that the object of his visit was the excitement of the chase, not of war. Gorsy-low was a feudal tenure held by the same family from the Conquest to the present generation."

The old names of places within the forest still prevail, and designate the particular species of game or wild animal for which they were famous. Wildboar Clough and Pig Tor show the resort of the fiercest brute known to the hunter ; Wolf's Hope and Wolf's Cote are the places among the rocks where the wolf had his lair ; Martinside and Cat's Tor were the places of refuge of the beautiful marten or marten cat, which has been found in a wild state within the last forty years among the solitary rocks of the Roych-Clough ; Fox Holes, at one side of Eccles Pike, and Roeside at the other, tell us of the kind of animal for which they were reputed ; and Brockholes and Otterholes speak of the badger and the otter. All the animals of chase have left the forest except the timid hare and the rock fox, which is sometimes but very rarely seen. The moors, of which there are many thousands

of acres, are perhaps, more than in old times, tenanted by grouse, and occasionally the eagle appears among the wild rocks and solitudes of Kinder Scout. Little more, if any, than thirty years ago, two golden eagles of large size were taken on the Scout. One was shot, but the other was captured alive, and kept in the neighbourhood for some time. It was a magnificent bird, and was covered with golden plumage in the most perfect and beautiful order.

Those who are acquainted with north Derbyshire will remember that the road from Castleton to Chapel-en-le-Frith is commenced by a very steep ascent of nearly two miles in length up the side of the mountain called Mam Tor. The road is carried up a height of a thousand or twelve hundred feet by means of zigzags, which eventually land you on the flat of Rushop Edge, where you find a valley surrounded by hills of considerable elevation. To the south are Eldon (i. e., Helldon, the hill of the pit), Perry Hill, and Gautriss; and on the north, separating Rushop Edge from the sublime valley of Edale, runs a long line of mountain called the "Lord's Seat," which in the days of the Peverels was the station of the Grand Seigneur when he thought fit to quit his horse and watch the progress of the hunt at his ease. The view from it is magnificent, perhaps one of the finest in north Derbyshire, as from its summit you may see the Pennine chain of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, with many of the lovely valleys which lie among the hills. Westward, you look down upon the valley of Chapel-en-le-Frith, the eastern part of which contains the ancient manor of Bowdon. To realize the following ballad my readers must imagine the Lord of the Peak, William Peverel, with a number of his knights and gentlemen, on the Lord's Seat, preparing for the chace, when they hear the bugle blast which informs the proud baron that some audacious sportsmen are in chase of the deer within his forest. We may picture to ourselves the astonishment and indignation of the Norman prince, and his fierce determination to pounce upon the trespassers and punish them with all the severity of the cruel forest law. Well was it for all parties that he was attended by his brother Payne Peverel, the lord of Whittington, who was one of the noblest sons of chivalry, and whose presence prevented an affray which in all probability would have been fatal to many. Payne Peverel had previous to this time exhibited a grand pageant at Castleton, accompanied by a tournament held in the meadows below the castle, when he gave away his daughter to the knight who most distinguished himself on that occasion. A diligent archæologist would in all probability be able to gather some tradition, metrical or otherwise, of this tournament, which surpassed any other scene ever displayed in this county, and a notice of which ought to appear in the *Reliquary*.

THE DRIVING OF THE DEER.

Lord Peverel stood on the Lord's Seat,
And an angry man was he;
For he heard the sound of a hunter's horn
Slow winding up the lea.

He look'd to north, he look'd to south,
 And east and west look'd he :
 And " Holy Cross !" the fierce Norman cried,
 " Who hunts in my country ?

Belike they think the Peverel dead
 Or far from forest walk ;
 Woe worth their hunting, they shall find
 Abroad is still the Hawk."
 Again he looked where Helldon Hill
 Joins with the Konyng's Dale ;
 And then once more the bugle blast
 Came swelling along the gale.

" Mount, mount and ride !" the baron cried,
 " The sound comes o'er the Edge,
 By Perry dale, or Gautriss side,
 My knightly spurs I pledge.
 These outlaws, who now drive my deer,
 Shall sooth our quarry be ;
 And he who reaches first the hounds
 Shall win a guerdon free."

Each knight and squire soon sat in selle,
 And urged his horse to speed,
 And Peverel, first among the rout,
 Proved his horse good at need.
 Adown the slope, along the flat,
 Against the hill they ride,
 Nor pull a rein 'till every steed
 Stands fast on Gautriss side.

" Hold hard ! They're here," the Peverel said,
 And upward held his hand,
 While all his meany kept behind
 Awaiting their lord's command ;
 And westward, on the Bolt-edge Moor,
 Beyond the rocky height,
 Both hounds and hunters, men and horse,
 And deer were all in sight.

Said then the baron, " Who are these
 Who fear not Peverel's sword
 Nor forest laws," Outspoke a squire,
 " Of Bowdon he's the lord :
 Sir Bruno, hight, a Franklin brave,
 One of the Saxon swine
 Who feasts each day on fat fed beef,
 And guzzles ale, not wine.

“ What stirs the sodden-headed knave
 To make his pastime here ? ”
 Cried Peverel, “ and thus dare to brave
 Him whom the king doth fear ?
 Ride down the villains, horse and man ;
 Would we were armed to-day,
 No Saxon chine should bear its head
 Forth from the bloody fray.”

Up spoke his frere, Payne Peverel, then,
 Of Whittington lord was he,
 And said, “ Fair sir, for ruth and grace
 This slaughter may not be.
 The Saxon’s lands are widely spread,
 And he holds them in capitè,
 And claims three days with hawk and hound
 To wind his bugle free.”

“ Beshrew his horn, and beshrew his heart,
 In my forest he may not ride :
 If he kills a deer, by the Conqueror’s bow
 By forest law he shall bide.
 Ride on, Sir Payne, and tell the churl
 He must cease his hunting cheer,
 And come to the knee of his suzerain lord
 Awaiting his presence here.

Ride with him, sirs, some two or three,
 And bring him hither straight :
 ’Twere best for him to come at once
 Than cause his lord to wait.
 There are trees in the forest strong enow
 To bear the madman’s corse,
 And he shall hang on the highest bough
 If hither he comes perforce.”

Sir Payne rode swiftly cross the dale,
 Followed by gentles three,
 Nor stayed his horse ’till he had reached
 The hunters’ company :
 And then he said, “ Fair sirs, ye ride
 And drive our deer as free
 As if the land were all your own
 And not in forestry.

Lord Peverel yonder waits your ease,
 To know how this may be ;
 Since he is lord of the forest wide,
 And will no trespass see.

He bids you, as your suzerain lord,
 Forthwith to come to his knee,
 And as his liegeman humbly stand,
 And answer him truthfully."

"No man of his," cried the Franklin, "then
 Am I, as he knows full well,
 Though within the bounds of his forest walk
 It likes me sooth to dwell.
 My manor of Bowdon I hold in chief
 From good King Harry I trow;
 And to him alone will I homage pay
 And make my fealty vow."

"Beware, Sir Franklin," cried Sir Payne,
 "Beware how thou play the fool!
 To brave the ire of thy suzerain lord
 Will lead to direful duele.
 Come on with me, and make thy peace,
 Better do that than worse;
 He'll hang thee on the forest tree
 If we take thee hence perforce."

"Take me you can't, while I have thews,
 And these have bows and spears,"
 Cried the brave Franklin. "Threaten him
 Who the Lord Peverel fears.
 We've broke no forest law to-day;
 Our hunting here's my right;
 And only ye can force me hence
 If strongest in the fight."

Each hunter then upraised his spear,
 Or twanged his good yew bow,
 While cloth yard shafts from every sheaf
 Glinted a threatening shew.
 And back Payne Peverel reined his horse,
 And, as he rode away,
 Cried, "Fare ye well, this day of sport
 Will breed a bloody day."

Well was it for the Saxons then
 The Normans rode unarmed,
 Or they had scantily left that field
 And homeward gone unharmed.
 Lord Peverel viewed their bows and spears,
 And marked their strong array,
 And grimly smiled, and softly said,
 "We'll right this wrong some day."

UoN

But e'er that day, for fearful crime,
 The Peverel fled the land,
 And lost his pride of place, and eke
 His lordship and command.
 For Ranulph Earl of Chester's death,
 By him most foully wrought,
 He fled fair England's realm for aye,
 And other regions sought.

Where, so 'tis writ, a monk he turned,
 And penance dreed so sore,
 That all the holy brotherhood
 Quailed at the pains he bore.
 And yet the haughty Norman blood
 No sign of dolour showed ;
 But bore all stoutly to the last,
 And died beneath the rood.

So Heaven receive his soul at last,
 He was a warrior brave ;
 And Pope and priest were joined in mass
 His guilty soul to save.
 For Holy Church and Kingly Crown
 He was ever a champion true ;
 For chivalry and ladies' grace
 Chiváler foísl et preux.

NOTES ON A PORTION OF THE NORTHERN BORDERS OF
 STAFFORDSHIRE. (*Continued from Vol. VI. p. 199.*)

SUPERSTITIONS.

BY W. BERESFORD.

ONE of the most genuine relics of the olden time to be found in a district, seem to be its superstitions. In them we can trace the lingering effects of ancient, and now exploded notions ; and from them form, combined with history and topography, a tolerably correct idea of, not merely how our ruder forefathers lived and acted, but also how they thought ; and, to some extent, what they believed and felt.

Traditional Superstitions—and there seem to be no other sorts—appear to afford us glimpses into that inner feeling, under the current, as it were, of our ancestors' outward selves—of which we could gain no idea from anything else that has come down to us.

I have here given at random a number of those which, from many individual sources I have gathered in the Moorlands, without regard as to whether they are found elsewhere or not.

Beginning with those superstitions which seem connected with the religion of our forefathers, I may notice here a decided relic of the old worship and regard for the *Cross*, existing among a class Protestant to the back bone. The housewife crosses the witch out of her dough when she has kneaded it. The farmer (in some cases) puts a little wooden cross up in his cowhouse, above the heads of the in-calf cattle, to stop them from "picking" their calves before their time. The dairymaid, busy with her churn, will always cross her handful of salt ere she casts it in to alter the temperature. And if the butter do not form in reasonable time, she sometimes seeks a place in the floor where four flags meeting, leave a cross-shaped nick between them; and she will tell you, when the churn is put there, the butter soon comes.

Another way of conjuring butter has less to do with sacred symbols. Place the churn full of cream ready on retiring to bed, hang a new shirt over it, and leave the door slightly ajar. Next morning the shirt will be gone; and, thanks to the good fairy who fetched it, the butter churned. The belief in *fairies*, by the way, still lingers with some here, and in *witches* with many. A horseshoe may often be seen nailed to a stable-door to keep the witch out, and one or two persons believing themselves bewitched, have tramped long miles before breakfast to drink of the coloured water mentioned in an earlier part of these notes, and—been cured. But some time ago the belief in witchcraft was much more prevalent. The hard clay floor of an old farmhouse in Leekfrith being dug up some time ago, an inverted glass bottle with a long neck, was found buried, full of a dark water, in which were about nine pins, curiously bent. The worthy farmer supposed this was a charm for witchcraft—"One of his ancestresses had once been bewitched," he said, "and only broke the spell by catching the witch, and drawing blood from her."

A protest against our finite knowledge, a yearning after the "hidden things" seems to be the very root and basis of many superstitions, as I think may appear from the following. Sometimes a bird will fly with force against the window-pane—this is believed to be the herald of a message; or, boldly hopping into the house, it will tell its tidings in loud chirrups—"There will be news!" say the Moorlanders, and soon it is supposed to arrive. Or perhaps, in an evening, when all are sitting round the table, a bit of wick will fall into the tallow of the candle, and be flaming away too low—this is a "thief," and so they look to their doors. Or a bright speck will appear in the candle-flame; the young folk spy it, and cry "A Letter!" Or if a part of the tallow rolls over the side of the candle, it is a "winding-sheet," and is received as a presage of death. Or perhaps when at breakfast a tiny sheet of smut will be seen hanging from a bar of the grate. This is "a stranger," and if he be not welcome they will clear off his herald with the poker.

Actions prognosticating ill-luck, or causing it, are very numerous here. To spill salt, to cut one's nails on a Friday, to see the new moon for the first time through glass, to turn again after once starting, to burn

* green elder wood, to have a string of birds' eggs in the house, &c., &c., are omens of ill. If the rustic's "nose itches he will be vexed," if his feet, he will "walk over strange ground;" if he "ties his stockings up in his garters he will be a wanderer and poor;" "if his left eye itches he will cry;" if his right he will laugh; "if his left ear burns hot some one is slandering him;" * nevertheless,

"Left or right is good at night."

Some superstitions seem to have more hold on the people than others. There are perhaps few Moorlanders to whom the above events would not convey the ideas here attached to them, and there are some who would be filled with real alarm if they heard the spider ticking his "death-watch," or saw a white cricket, or found a cinder like a coffin, or saw a solitary magpie fly over them, or heard a dog howl in the night, or broke a looking-glass, or heard a *token* (*i. e.* the lifting of an article, or hearing a sound they could not account for), for all these are the signs of death. And if in dreams they mingle with lost friends, or handle flesh meat, or pluck ripe fruit, or see muddy water—then they would look out for trouble.

On the other hand: if a young man has a space between his front teeth sufficient for the insertion of a half-crown, or possesses hairy limbs, he will some day be "rich." "If you have money in your pocket when you first hear the cuckoo, you will have plenty all the year." If two magpies fly over 'tis a sign of a wedding; and, on a bridal day—

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines on."

If the sun shines through the fruit-trees on Christmas-Day it will be a good fruit year. If you find a horseshoe, or old nails, pocket them, 'tis good luck. If you see a certain sort of spider, pocket that too, if you can catch it, it is a "money spider."

But besides the general kind of omens, there are others, more like auguries. Perhaps, however, it must be confessed they are generally used only by the youthful fair sex, in order to ascertain a certain individual, and perhaps to hasten a certain day. An old dame confessed to me that when young she once went out into the garden with one or two companions, just before twelve o'clock one night, to discover "whom they were to have." As the clock struck they were plucking, in great fear, a leaf of sage at every stroke—when, lo! over the hedge he, who was afterwards my informant's husband, came leaping with a great scythe!!

Another way called "watching the supper," also used to be practised south of Buxton. There is to be a supper placed before the kitchen fire, and a free course left through the house. The girl is to sit watching this supper, when suddenly, if all be right, her future hus-

* The very words of the kind of proverb in which these superstitions are generally told. There are no doubt many others in the Moorlands than those I have quoted above, but as they are coy and only to be discovered by many occasional circumstances, I leave them for the research of more fortunate gatherers.

band will rush in, take the supper, and instantly disappear—no questions are to be asked of him.

Turning from marriage beliefs to a less pleasant subject, much might be said on superstitions connected with the dead. Sometimes a figure of a person on the verge of decease is said to appear to friends. Tokens, too, indicating death are quite believed in; and if, when one sees a dead body one does not touch it, one shall dream of it. Tales, too, also are told of the spirit's re-appearance after death. A young man was buried in the churchyard at Rushton, with his feet to the West, in order to stop him from re-appearing. At Flash a house is said to have been taken down because it was haunted. But perhaps the following story, not as yet hinted at in these pages, will show all the popular points of belief in Moorland "ghosts." Mrs. ——, living in the last century, not many miles from Leek, one day sent her maid to the well for water. The girl, by being long away, enraged her mistress so much that she thrashed her till—perhaps accidentally—she killed her. Of course there was a trial, but two things conspired to save the unlucky woman from the gallows; one was a "peck of guineas;" the other was this—she was being led to either the dead girl's body or heart, I forget which, in order that her guilt or innocence might be shewn by its bleeding or not at her touch. But on the way she asked leave to beg a cup of water, and this being granted the "law was thus broken and they could take her no further." Yet though she escaped the hand of justice, the good folk declare she had no peace. Every night the ghost of the poor girl haunted her bedside, and would never let her sleep before the cock crew in the morning. She was consequently obliged to get whom she could to stay up with her during the night. Sometimes two or three quarrelsome fellows would come in one night to sit with her, on account of the beer she dispensed; and tales are told of more than one fight happening in her house. At last affairs became so intolerable, that a number of clergy, twelve, I think, were gathered to "lay" the ghost. I do not know whether "Latin" was required to scare it away, but the story says they had "a rough time" of it. However, notwithstanding the fainting of one or two, some one or other of them read away till it was quietly laid on the Cloud-hillside, and afterwards it appeared only as a "phantom"—a dim blue light often pointed out by the coachman to night travellers.

* Of course I am now confining myself strictly to Moorland parlance. A ghost in the popular idea, when laid, became a *phantom*. This laying was rather a curious fact connected with ghosts, and was performed on several in this part of the county. Some of the names, as "*Skug*," attaching to some of them, especially the one at Bosley, alluded to in the note on Ludchurch and Flash; "*Boggart*" to all, "*tuggin*," &c., seem peculiar words—perhaps original as the myths to which they are attached.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF FENNY-BENTLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

"Ye merrie wives of Bentley will sometimes look in ye glasse, chirp a cupp merrily,
yet not indecently."

So writes Philip Kinder, circa 1650, and, we doubt not, Father Mathew notwithstanding, the Bentley dames of this present year of grace do no discredit to their sack-loving forbears.

The study of our old registers may to many appear a dry and profitless pursuit; yet is there still much to be gleaned from them destined to throw light on history and illustrate the manners and customs of our primitive forefathers. It is, as it were, "looking through Time's telescope, and viewing through the vista long-past events," and well would it be for the antiquary and genealogist were the parson of each parish to publish a careful and intelligent digest of the chronicles committed to his charge.

Judging from the number of extra-parochial weddings herein recorded, it would almost appear as if Bentley had for some years enjoyed a Gretna-green reputation in the Midland counties. In addition, their allusions to the civil wars, and many entries relating to the Beresford family, serve to render these registers more than ordinarily interesting.

"No flattery here, where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor is all the history;
Enough, if virtue filled the space between,
Proved, by the ends of being, to have been."

The manor of Fenny-Bentley belonged to a younger branch of the ancient family of Beresford, of Beresford, near Hartington, who settled here tempore Henry VI. Its principal interest, however, is derived from the fact that Charles Cotton, honest old Izaak's "son" and fellow-angler, at one time possessed it, through his wife, a Stanhope, heiress of Edmund Beresford, of Beresford. Here, too, lived, in 1680, Sir Simon Degge, a learned lawyer, and one of the justices of assize in North Wales, whose oft-quoted letter to George Digby, of Sandon, Esq., on the pernicious effects of sacrilege, as far as it affected the Staffordshire squirearchy, first appeared in Curr's edition of *Erdeswicke*.

Its recently restored church boasts of one of the finest chancel-screens in the kingdom; and of an interesting altar-tomb to Thomas Beresford, an Agincourt hero, and his sixteen sons and five daughters. Of its purling stream, meandering through one of the richest and loveliest valleys of this highly favoured county, what says the Complete Angler?

Piscator.—"Why this, sir, is called Bentley-brook, and is full of very good trout and grayling; but so encumbered with wood in many places, as is troublesome to an angler."

1604. Bartholomew Griffine, rector of y^e church of Fenny-Bentley,
was married y^e 25th day of May.
" John Dawson was married to Ellen his wife, 15th June.
" Richard Bagnall, y^e sonne of Edward.B., bp: 7. Jully.
1608. Richard Rowley was bp: 20. July.
" Sir John Stannehop, Knight, was married to y^e lady Elline his
wife (da. & heire of Edward Beresford, esq;) uppon y^e feast-
day of St. Michaell y^e Archangell.
1612. Richard Sherwine was buried 14. March.
1613. Henry Longdon was married to Cicelie Hall, 20. Oct^r.
1621. M^d. William Allen & Anne Bryde, 14. Jan^r.
" Sep. Edward Berisforde, esq: June 6.
1638. " Bartholomew Griffine, rector, Jan^r. 12.

(*A break from circa 1642 to 1660.*)

Collected for Turks prisoners 11/- Sent to y^e white-harte, at Darby
by Walter Gel's appointment by Tom Greatrix.

Collection for ffrench Christians (protestants ?) 82.

M ^r . Beresford	5/-
M ^r . James	2/6
M ^r . Bott	1/6
M ^r . Alsoe	7/6 &c. &c. &c.

Registrum ecclesie de ffenny-Bentley A.D. 1660, Gulielmo Bott
rectore ibidem, (inductus fuit 10. Aprilis a^o. 1642). Qui et hoc
ὑπόμνημα sive anaphracher suorum als & descriptorum privato suo
usu propriā mann exaratum* posuit, viz.—

Elizabetha filia nata maxima dicti Gulielmi et Elizabethae uxoris
eius nata 5^{ta} die Dec^r, 1644, Bentlea-paludesie apud Derbienses,
patre tunc temporis in Regio exercitu agente.

Anna filia eorum tertia nata quoque ibidem 12^o. Aug', 1648; quam
sospitet, sanctificet Deus opt' max', humillime precor.

Juditha filiola 5^{ta} eorum nata etiam ibi nono decimo die April,
1652; obiitque 28^o. die Aug' eodem a^o; sepulta ad matris pedes
ibidem; nam, proh dolor! et

Elizabetha uxor mea charissima, mater earum et filia Edwardi
Burton, gen', morbo chronicu consumpta, meo maximo dolore diem
clausit supremum 3^{em} die Maii, 1652, et dormiens in Dno, quoad
pulverem quiescit in cellā ecclesie ibidem juxta parietem australem.

Qui Gulielmus post celibatum nono' annorum nuptias iniit secundas
et duxit uxorem fæminam egregiæ virtutis, scilicet alteram Eliza-
betham filiam Batholomei Griffin, olim Rectoris ecclesie ejusdem et
precessoris sui 25. April, 1661; die scilicet et anno inauguracis
auspiciatissimi augustissimi Regis Caroli Secundi; per cujus felicissi-
mum redditum restitutusque fuit ipse Gulielmus ad ecclesiam suam de
Bently predictam, post expulsionem 26 (?) annorum, rebellione fidelis-
simā jam ubique profligatā et pacatā.

* Exarare, to write or compose.—*Facciolati.*

* Idem Gulielmus continuo cellam* ecclesiae ibidem reparavit et ornavit, sicut vovit Domino quando fuit in angustiis; et Aedes ecclesiasticas sive rectorias non modo ruinosas sed ruinatas, und' dirutas e solo restituit, instauravit, impensis ad minimum 5-quaginta libris vel numquam p'ventibus (?) Memento mei Deus mi etiam de hoc, et parce mihi secundum multitudinem misericordiarum tuarum !

1658. Aug^t. 19. Bp. Anne, da. ffrancis & ffrances Beresforde. 170

1661. Dec. 4. Bp. Edward, son 170

1664. Feb. 2. M^d. James Berisford of Ostenfield parish & Katharine Harrison. 170

Feb. 23. M^d. William Greatrix and Margaret Bagnold. 171

Nov. 18. " Mr. Gilbert Monday & Mrs. Mary Stephenson, at Bentley, as Mr. Richard Higlin of Langley-parish, who desired them to be registered. 171

Aug. 4. M^d. Basil Dixwood & Mary Lightfoote. 171

Aug. 25. " James Fuljambe & Ellen Corbison. 171

1665. Sept. 24. Sep. Elizth. y^e wife of Thomas Cope, supposed to die of y^e pestilence 171

1671. Apl. 27. M^d. Mr. John Haynes & Mrs. Dorothy Bullock. 171

1672. May 6. Bp. Hellen, y^e da. of Mr. John Allsopp & Katharine his wife. 171

1675. Sept. 16. M^d. Elizth. Bott & Henry Cockram of Swannington. 171

1677. May 24. M^d. Joseph Rossell & Hannah Pawlett. 171

1678. Sept. 19. " Jonathan Houghton & Sarah Wheeldon. 171

Dec. 3. Sep. Aden Keelinge & a certificate thereupon received from sir William Boothby, under y^e hands & seales of Dorothy Griffin & Elizth. Marple y^t he was buried in woollen, according to y^e act. 171

1684. July 31. Bp. John y^e son of Mr. Robert Mellor & Lydia his wife. 171

1686. Sept. 22. M^d. Ffrancis Blore & Mary Twicrosse. 171

1687. Feb. 19. Bp. Elizth. da. Mr. Thomas Newton. 171

1692. Jan^y. 28. " Gilbert son of Jo. Beresford, esq. & Elizth. his wife. 171

1693. Aug. 16. Sep. Katharine, wife Mr. John Alsop. 172

Sept. 18. " Mr. John Alsop. 172

1694. Feb. 21. " Samuel Milward. 172

July 29. M^d. Thomas Orme & Jane Pegg. 172

Sept. 17. " Wm. Palmer & Lettice Morrey. 172

Octr. 28. " Edmund Millington & An Greatrix. 172

1696. Dec. 6. " William Macconnell & Elizth. Greatrix. 172

1697. July 29. " Thomas Greatrix & An Titterton. 172

1699. Octr. 18. " Ralph Kindar of Kniveton, & Jane Winkle. 172

1700. Aug. 29. " Mr. Thos. Taylor & Mrs. Margery Webster. 172

Sept. 10. " William Griffith & Sara Greatrix. 172

1701. Nov. 27. Sep. William Bott, for 43 years rector. 172

* Cellæ, a chapel; the shrine; the body of a church.—*Faccioliati.*

1702. Aug. 19. M^d. Richard Wilcock & Ffrances Bothom, widow, both of Winster.

1707. Mch. 29. I, Charles Hardesty was inducted into y^e Rectory of Fenny Bentley.

1709. Sept. 21. M^d. Mr. Dale of Bakewell & Mrs. Grammar of Ashbourne, widow (née Twyphana Sleigh).

" Octr. 25. M^d. Thos, Somers & Joan Tetley, both of Repton.

1711. May 13. Sep. John Bateman, idiot.

" Aug. 13. M^d. Mr. Thos. Sutton of Leek, & Mrs. Jane Haynes, of Ashburn Green.

1713. July 11. M^d. Samuel Burnett, of Ashburn, clerk, & Alice Hardestie, of Ashburn.

" July 26. M^d. John Adams, of Tamworth, clothworker, & Elizth. Moore of Tamworth.

1714. Feb. 8. M^d. Robert Hartshorne of Roston & Dorothy Beresford of Roston, in Bradley church, by C. H.

" July 24. M^d. George Beresford & Martha Waterfall.

1716. July 7. " Thomas Bullock of Alstonfield & Mary Gold, by Mr. Samuel Burnett.

" July 8. Anthony Greatorex of Derby, carpenter, & Mary Gilbert, of Weston-upon-Trent.

" Sept. 19. John Cumberledge, of Ashburne, dragoon, & Elizth. Barton of Compton.

1717. Jan^y. 27. Bp. John y^e son of Henry & Grace Lovel, poor travelling strangers.

" Feb. 3. M^d. John Taylor of Ashburne & Martha Chadwicke of Grindon, at y^e desire of Grindon Minister.

" Dec. 24. M^d. Richard Fox & Deborah Garret of Ransdale, par. Mugginton.

1718. Nov. 15. M^d. Thomas Bunting of Rakestones, par' Kirk Ireton & Mary Simpson of Alton, par' Wirksworth.

1719. June 14. M^d. Thomas Gilman & Mary Mackdonald.

" July 1. " Thomas Millington of Hognaston & Mary Jolly, of Woodford, par' Uttoxeter.

" Sept. 9. M^d. Uriah Corden of Ipstones & Mary Prince, of Hollington.

1720. Feb. 2. M^d. Gilbert Newam & Margery Bothom, of Shirley.

" July 3. M^d. Humphrey Dutton, of Calow, par' Wirksworth, & Helen Storor of Kirk-Ireton.

" Dec. 13. M^d. Humphrey Pegg of Shirley & Elizth. Morley of Hollington.

1721. Jan^y. 9. M^d. John Hadsley, of High-Boothing, Essex, & Sarah Spooner, of Ashburne, widow.

" June 4. M^d. Edward Ramsbothom & Elizth. Easom, of Ashburn.

" Aug. 6. M^d. Thomas Gell & Anne Rowe of Hanson Grange.

1722. Feb. 5. " Rowland Tatum, of Etwal, & Elizth. Day of Radburne.

1722. Dec. 26. Sep. *Good* Thomas Waterfall cum affid.

1723. Mch. 24. M^d. Anthony Hill, of Somersal-Herbert & Sarah Alsepook, of Dovebridge.

 " May 26. M^d. James Fonk & Mary Warrington.

 " June 24. " Mr. John Alsop & Mrs. Mary Hood of Ashburn.

 " Aug. 7. " Thomas Garret & Elizth. Enzor of Middleton-by-Yolgreave.

1724. July 4. Sep. John Beresford, Esq., a man universally beloved & esteemed for those noble endowments of mind which he zealously employed for the good of his country; cum affid.

1725. Dec. 16. M^d. Thos. Langford of Ashford in-the-Water & Dorothy Spencer, of Middleton-by-Yolgreave.

1728. Aug. 25. M^d. Ralph Powel, of Marchington, clerk, & Mary Peach of Longford.

1729. Feb. 9. Sep. Henry Chell, sojourner.

 " Mch. 29. " Mary Pingleton, a poore traveller.

 " June 9. M^d. Thomas Knight, of Towcester, & Dorothy Kates of Wootton-lodge.

1730. Feb. 8. " Robt. Moorecroft & Elizth. Blurton of Okeover.

1732. Dec. 31. M^d. John Milward & Mary Wibberley, by banns-asking.

1733. Apl. 10. Sep. Mr. Richard Beresforde of Ashbourne.

1756. Feb. 6. A Fast-day on account of the great & terrible earthquake at Lisbon, felt also in many parts of England at the same time, viz. Nov. 1, 1755.

1759. E. Farnsworth, curate.

1760. Feb. 1. Sep. John Millar, an ideot.

1761. July 17. " Thomas Stubbs, a poor melancholick, who hanged himself.

OTHER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN THE REGISTERS.

Bagshawe. Bembrigg. Bestowe. Bott. Bowler. Bradshawe. Buxton. Carrington. Cocker. Colclough. Cope. Creswell. Dakin. Dixwell. Elloby. Fidler. Ffrogatt. Gatcliffe. Gilman. Glew. Gravener. Greaves. Silvanus Griffin. Hamonde. Hardy. Hartle. Hulton. Keeling. Kirkam. Lovat. Milward. Morrey. Orme. Pegg. Persivall. Plummer. Ratcliffe. Redferne. Shipley. Wagstaff. Walsworth. Warrington. Waterfall. Waterhouse. Wheeldon. Wibberley. Winckle. Woodward.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARMORIAL DECORATIONS FORMERLY IN THE WINDOWS OF FONTHILL ABBEY, WILTS.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Few readers of the *Reliquary* have not heard of the glories of this far-famed princely residence of Alderman William Beckford, an edifice in which was seen the stupendous results of Wyatt's best efforts, and to convey a slight idea of its grandeur we have only to state that at the time of the sale, in 1822, the great sum of 15,000 guineas was paid for admission only. To the lovers of the fine arts its contents were subjects for admiration; to the naturalist, the disposition of the grounds and variety of rare exotics; and to the heraldic antiquary it was replete with interest. To a description of the latter it is my object in the present paper to confine myself. Mr. Beckford seems to have been governed by a principle of admitting those arms only to which he and his immediate paternal and maternal connections were strictly entitled by descent or intermarriage. The Great Gothic Hall was adorned with a number of shields, placed around the cornice, at the height of about 70 feet, and representing the arms and some of the principal quarterings of Mr. Beckford, viz.—1. *Per pale gules and azure, on a chevron argent, between three martlets or, an eagle displayed sable*, within a bordure of the fourth, charged with a double tressure flory and counterflory of the first—BECKFORD. 2. *Vert, on a bend argent, a cinquefoil between two lions passant guardant gules*—HERING;* 3. *Quarterly one and four—HAMILTON (viz., gules, three cinquefoils ermine, pierced of the field); two and three, ARRAN, (viz., argent, a lymphad sable)*. 4. *HAMILTON, before the introduction of the feudal coat of Arran, which augmentation was granted by James IV., King of Scotland to his cousin-german James Hamilton, the first Earl of Arran, together with that island in fee.* 5. *Argent, on a bend azure, three buckles or*—LESLIE: 6. *Argent, on a fesse azure, three mullets or*—MUIR: 7. *Or, a lion rampant gules, over all a bendlet sable*—ABERNETHY: 8. *Gules, three lions rampant argent*—ROSS: 9. *Azure, three garbs or*—COMYN: 10. *Gules, seven mascles conjoined or*—QUINCY: 11. *Gules, a cinquefoil ermine pierced of the field*—BELLOMONT: 12. *Lozengy or and azure*—MELLENT: 13. *Per pale or and sable, a bend vair*—GWADYR: 14. *Gules, a bend argent, over all a fesse or*—FITZ-OSBORN: 15. *Or, three chevronels gules*—YVERY: 16. *Gules, a pale or*—GRENTESMESNIL: 17. *Azure, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or*—GALLOWAY: 18. *Azure, fretty and semée of fleurs-de-lis*

* This quartering devolves to Mr. Beckford, as representative of his grandmother (*ex parte paterna*), Bathshua, daughter of Julines Hering, of Jamaica, Esq., and sister and co-heir of her brother Nathaniel Hering. She married Peter Beckford, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, who was the son and heir of Peter Beckford, Esq., President of the Council, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica from the reign of Charles II. to that of Anne. The family of Hering is of considerable antiquity. The sixth lineal ancestor of the above-named Julines Hering having been seated at Owsley Minor, near Coventry, about the reign of Henry VII. The family has matched with the St. Johns, Gellibrands, Oxenbridges, &c. The late Baroness Holland, and the late Lord Penrhyn, were descended from the above Julines Hering; and the Lady of the late Hon. and Rev. Lumley Saville was descended from Oliver, a younger brother of Julines Hering.

or—MORVILLE: 19. *Or*, three piles *gules*—DAVID, EARL OF HUNTINGDON: 20. *Or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory and counter-flory *gules*—SCOTLAND: 21. *Azure*, a cross flory between five martlets *or*—SAXON KINGS: 22. *Argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, a chief *gules*—WALTHEOF: 23. Paly barry indented *argent* and *gules*—ALDRED: 24. *Azure*, six garbs, three, two, one, *or*—KEVELIOC: 25. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*—GERNONS: 26. *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*—MESCHINES: 27. *Azure*, a wolf's head erased at the neck *argent*—LUPUS: 28. *Sable*, an eagle displayed *or*—ALGAR: 29. *Azure*, a galley in full sail *or*—CAITHNESS: 30. *Argent*, on a chief *gules*, two mullets of the field DOUGLAS of Dalkeith: 31. *Azure*, three mullets in chief *argent*—DOUGLAS, ancient: 32. *Gules*, a fess ermine—CRAUFORD: 33 *Argent*, a human heart *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown *or*, on a chief *azure*, three stars of the first—DOUGLAS, augmentation*: 34. *Argent*, a chevron between three boars' heads erased *sable*—READING.

This quartering is peculiar to the Abercorn branch. Mr. Beckford's maternal great-grandfather, James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Reading, Bart., by Jane, Countess Dowager of Montrath. After ascending, by the grand flight of steps into the great octagon (over the lofty steps of which we observed several shields alternately charged with the arms of Scotland, the Saxon Kings, Bellmont and Latimer, *gules*, a cross patonce *or*), we entered, on the right hand, the magnificent gallery, sometimes called St. Michael's Gallery, from an intention, we were informed, of placing in the windows the arms of certain of the knights of that order from whom Mr. Beckford derived his descent. This gallery is lighted by a grand oriel at the south end; an oriel, between two rich gothic windows on the east; and five windows towards the west. In the first east window are, in stained glass, figures of Venerable Bede and Roger Bacon, with the following arms: The achievement of Mr. Beckford and the Lady Mary Gordon, his wife, *viz.*, Beckford, quartering Hamilton and Arran, and impaling six quarterings, *viz.*, *azure*, three boars' heads couped *or*—GORDON-ABOYNE, 2. *Azure*, a chevron between three boars' heads couped *or*, within a double tressure adorned with fleurs-de-lis within and crescents without, *or*—GORDON: 3. *Or*, three lions' heads erased *gules*, langued *az*—BADENOCH: 4. *Or*, three crescents within a double tressure *gules*—SETON: 5. *Azure*, three cinquefoils, *argent*—FRAZER: 6. as first. Under the above are two achievements, also beautifully stained in glass, of the family of Catesby, of high antiquity in Northamptonshire, and from which Mr. Beckford is lineally descended, his great-great-grandfather, William Hastings, of Hinton, Esq., having been the son of William Hastings, by Amy, daughter of Hugh Catesby, of Hinton, Esq. On the dexter side are the arms of Sir William Catesby, of Ashby Legers, Knt. (who by his first wife, Philippa Bishopston, was father to William Catesby, the adherent of Richard III.), and of his second wife, Joan, the daughter of Sir Thomas

* The above quarterings, from five to thirty-three inclusive, are introduced by Hamilton, and may be borne by the heirs of the different branches descending from the Duke of Chatelherault.

Barre, of Tatington, county Hereford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Talbot and Strange, of Blackmere, viz.—

1—**CATESBY**: *Argent*, two lions passant in pale *sable*, dually crowned *or*. 2—**CRAUFORD**: *Gules*, fretty *or*, a chief *argent*. 3—**MOUNTFORT**: Bendy *or* and *azure*, a bordure *gules*. 4—**BRAUNDESTON**: *Argent*, two bars *gules*, over all a bend *azure*.

On an escutcheon of pretence:—

BARRE: *Gules*, three barrulets *argent*, each charged with two pallets *sable*; a knight's helmet and mantling, surrounded by the crest of **CATESBY**, an antelope's head couped *argent*, between the attires *or*, two battle axes erect proper, with an escroll, and the motto “*Secret et heureux.*” On the sinister side of the achievement of John Catesby, of Althorpe* and Hinton, Esq. (second son of the said Sir William Catesby and Joan Barre), and of his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Litton, of Knebworth, Knt., viz.—The six quarterings as above, impaling **LITTON**: *Ermine*, on a chief indented *azure*, three ducal crowns *or*. In the corresponding second east window, under the figures of St. Etheldreda and St. Columba, an achievement containing a selection of six quarterings of Mr. Beckford, viz.—1. **BECKFORD**. 2. **HAMILTON** quartering **Arran**. 3. **COWARD**: *Or*, two bars *sable*, the first charged with two, the other with one cinquefoil, *argent*. 4. **HALL**: *Sable*, three battle axes erect *argent*. 5. **ROGERS**: *Argent*, a cheveron between three bucks trippant *sable*, attired *or*. 6. **BESILL**: *Argent*, three torteaux. Beneath are two other achievements of Mr. Beckford's ancestors of the house of **CATESBY**, viz.—On the dexter side, the arms of John Catesby of Ashby Crauford, *alias* Ashby St. Leger, Esq., and of Emma his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Crauford, viz., **CATESBY** with **CRAUFORD**, on an escutcheon of pretence, crest, helmet, and mantling as before. On the sinister side, the achievement of John Catesby of Ashby Legers (son of the former), and of his wife Roesia, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Mountford, of Lapworth, Knt., viz., Catesby quartering Crauford; and on an escutcheon of pretence, Mountford quartering Braundeston. The south oriel is decorated with figures of the great Fathers of the Church, St. Jerome, St. Athanasius, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine, and with four shields of the following paternal connexions of Mr. Beckford, viz.—1. The achievement of Mr. Beckford's late uncle, Francis Beckford, of Basing, county Hants, Esq. **BECKFORD** (*sine* the tressure and filially differenced by a mullet), impaling, 1. **BERTIE**; 2. **WILLOUGHBY**; 3. **VERE**; 4. as 1st, being the arms of his first wife, the Lady Abilnia Bertie, daughter of Peregrine Duke of Ancaster; and, on an escutcheon of pretence, *argent*, three barrulets, and in chief three lions' heads erased *gules*, being the arms of his second wife, Susanna, daughter and heir of Richard **LOVE**, of Basing, Esq. 2. The achievement of Francis Love Beckford, of Basing, Esq. (son and heir of the above by his second wife), and of Johanna, his wife, third daughter and co-heir of John

* Althorpe, formerly Aldsthorpe, was possessed by the Catesby family before it passed to the Spencers. This John Catesby inherited the manor from his uncle John Catesby by will, dated October 10th, 1486, and alienated it to Sir William Spencer, of Wormleighton.

LEIGH, of Northcourt, in the Isle of Wight, Esq., viz.—BECKFORD quartering: 1. LOVE of Basing: As before. 2. LOVE of Goudhurst: *Vert*, a lion rampant *argent*. 3. FREELAND: *Argent*, a chevron *ermes* between three mullets *gules*. 4. As 1st; and on an escococheon of pretence, LEIGH: *Argent*, on a chief embattled *gules*, three plates. 3. The achievement of Mr. Beckford's aunt, Elizabeth, Countess of EFFINGHAM, daughter of Peter Beckford, Esq., by Bathshua Hering. Her Ladyship married, 1st, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshall; and 2nd, to Field Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B.* Howard, and quarterings impaling Beckford: 4. The achievements of Mr. Beckford's late cousin-german, Peter Beckford of Stapleton, county Dorset, Esq., M.P. for Morpeth (only child of Julines Beckford of the same place, Esq., M.P. for Salisbury, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Solomon Ashby, of Ashby Legers, Esq., which Julines was a younger brother of the late William Beckford, Esq., of Fonthill, and of Louisa, his wife, daughter of George Pitt, Lord Rivers, viz.—BECKFORD impaling PIT: *Sable*, a fesse chequy between three bezants. The issue of this marriage, William Horace Beckford, late of Stapleton, Esq., was presumptive heir to the barony of Rivers. The east oriel window was decorated with the following stained glass: 1. In the centre the arms of James II., King of Scotland, and of his consort, Queen Mary of Gueldres. SCOTLAND, impaling per pale *azure* and *or*, two lions combatant, the one of the second, the other *sable*. The lustre of the descent of Mary of Gueldres can scarcely be credited, except by the patient genealogist who has investigated the lives of her ancestry. Daughter of Arnolph II., Duke of Gueldres and Juliers, by Catherine of Cleves, the daughter of Mary of Burgundy, she reckoned amongst her lineal progenitors emperors of the East of almost every dynasty, czars of Muscovy, and sovereigns of almost every imperial and royal house of Europe. 2. On the dexter are the arms of James I. of Scotland, and his consort Joan de Beauport, daughter of John Marquis of Dorset, the son of John of Gaunt. SCOTLAND impaling BEAUFORT. France and England, quarterly, within a bordure compony *argent* and *azure*. 3. On the sinister side are the arms of James Lord HAMILTON, and of his consort the Princess Mary STUART, daughter of James II. of Scotland, by Mary of Gueldres. Hamilton (*sine* Arran) impaling Scotland, and the crest of HAMILTON, out of a ducal coronet *or*, an oak fruiced, the stem penetrated transversely by a frame-saw proper. In each angle of this oriel is the royal crest of Scotland, with the motto “In my defence.”

(To be continued.)

* It is remarkable that individuals of three branches of the noble house of Howard are descended from the family of Beckford, viz.—1. Henry Howard, Esq. (only son of Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and nephew to the late Duke of Norfolk), whose grandmother, Mary Ballard Long, was daughter and heir to Thomas Beckford, Esq., grandson of Peter Beckford, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, before-mentioned. 2. Charles Augustus Ellis, Lord Howard de Walden (of the Suffolk branch of Howard), whose great-grandmother Anne, the wife of George Ellis, Esq., was elder sister to the Countess of Effingham, and aunt to Mr. Beckford. 3. Thomas and Richard, the two late Earls of Effingham, sons of the above countess.



SARAH ROSE, A DERBYSHIRE CENTENARIAN.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

WELL-AUTHENTICATED cases of longevity are so rare, that when one is met with, it behoves us to make a note of it. She whose portrait adorns these pages, Sarah Rose, (*née* Bradshaw), was born at Glossop, on the 8th of May, A.D. 1713; died at Fairholmes, in the Woodlands, on the 5th February, 1819, and was buried at Hope—so that if she had lived “while” the May following, she would have accomplished her 106th year.* Early in life she helped to snare field-fares, which, sold at a farthing each, she declared realized sufficient to pay the rent of her father’s holding. When the “wild petticoat men” swept through the country in 1745, she was living as servant to a Mr. Matthew Mare, of Portwood-hall, near Stockport; and used to say that her old master and mistress fled the house on their approach, taking along with them all their “particulars,” and never concerning themselves as to consequences, but leaving her to fight the battle alone. Although allowed to do as they liked, the Highlanders were too brave to make war upon women, and were satisfied with helping themselves to what they could find in the way of eatables, drinkables, and wearables. Subsequently Sarah married a labourer, named

* It is said that at the time of her death, “her descendants consisted of two hundred and fourteen persons living, besides about fifty already dead.” LL. J.

Daniel Rose, of Hope, a Welchman, who pre-deceased her many years. It may be added, that when upwards of ninety, she kept her youngest son's house, on the death of his wife, and "fended" for him all by herself.

Like the long-lived Countess of Desmond, that ancient dame,

" Who lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
And died of a fall from a cherry-tree then ; "

and of whom it is recorded,

" That she was married in fourth Edward's reign
She thrice shed her teeth, which three times came again,"

the subject of this notice, about four years before her death had a third set of teeth,* though for twenty years previously she had not had one in her head. Her eyesight, too, which had been weak enough to require powerful spectacles, again became so strong as to enable her to hem the finest cap-screed ; and her sense of hearing almost as good as ever, though up to that time it was with great difficulty she could be made to understand anything that was said to her. It was, in fact, one of those marvellous instances of rejuvenescence in extreme old age, occasionally heard of but so difficult to credit.

In two years' time, however, i. e. two years before her death, all her senses again left her, and she sank into

" Second childishness and mere oblivion :
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

Joseph Timms, an honest yeoman (whose maternal grandmother Sarah Rose was), late of Netherdale-farm, in Monsal Dale, and now in his 75th year, is responsible for most of the particulars here given.

The Portrait which accompanies this notice, is engraved from a water-colour drawing, taken in 1816.

ANOTHER DERBYSHIRE CENTENARIAN.

I quote the following from the *Derby Mercury*, of Thursday, January 15, 1790 :—

" A few days since died at Horseley, in this county, a woman named Frances Barton, at the astonishing age of one hundred and seven. She followed midwifery upwards of eighty years ; it is said she well remembered the Revolution of 1688, and that she danced at a merry-making on that glorious occasion."

Her husband was sexton of the parish, it is affirmed, for the long period of seventy years, and the aged couple are recorded to have said, that she had twice brought into the world, and he had twice buried, the whole parish.

LL. J.

* Similar instances of triple dentition may be found recorded in *Notes and Queris*, 1 S. x. 150 p., and 3 S. iv. 386 p.

Original Documents.

THE following curious accounts for printing and binding a "Book of Devotions," by Mr. Gill, rather more than a hundred and fifty years ago, are obligingly communicated by the Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., F.S.A. Accounts of the cost of printing, of paper, and of binding, of that period, are so seldom to be met with, that the present ones, although so little is known either of the book or of its writer, are particularly acceptable and full of interest. Even in these days of cheap printing it would astonish an author more than a little to find that he could get an edition of 500 copies on 12mo., and 50 large paper copies of a volume of 96 pages, including composition, presswork, and paper, printed for £10 17s.; and that he could get them folded, stitched, and full bound in "sheep" leather for twopence each volume, and large paper copies, full bound in "calf" leather, "rolled with gold," at sixpence each. The first of these interesting documents is evidently the original calculation, or estimate of cost, of printing the "Book of Devotions." It is as follows:—

15s. per sheet, seaven sheets,	£5
8 reams of paper, at 10s. per ream,	4
Binding 2d. a piece & 3d. for fifty	
500 books binding at 2d. a book come to	£4 3 4
50 books more at 3d. a book is 12s. 6d.	
A ream of paper is 20 quires	
10s. a ream of comon paper	
13 a ream of large paper	
50 books will take two 3rds of a ream	
Binding 50 large paper, at 6d. a book, £1	5 0
500 at 2d. a book	4 3 4
two 3rds of a ream of large paper for	
the 50 books	0 8 4
8 reams of paper for the small ones	4 0 0
7 sheets printing at 15s. a sheet	5 0 0

The next are the accounts from the paper dealer, Thos. Perton; the printer, Thos. Wilmer; and the binder, J. Brotherton; made out to the bookseller, Thomas Adams. They are as follows:—

Mr. Thos. Adams.

Bought of Henry Perton, viz.—

1714.			
March 5th.	8 Reames 12 quires of Crowne paper at 10s. per Rm.	£4 : 6 : 0	
	16 quires of fine Post paper	11 : 0	
		4 : 17 : 0	

Printed for Esq^r. Horton by order of Thomas Adams by Thos. Wilmer.

1714. March 8th.—8 sheet in 12o Pica a book of Devotion,	} £6 : 0 : 0
No. 550, at 15s. per sheet	

Mr. Thomas Adams.

Dr. to J. Brotherton.

1715.				
May 4th.	For Binding 48 Books in 12mo. Calf	1	4	0
	For Binding 497 ditto Shep	4	2	10
		£5	6	10

The next are Adams's receipts for the money for printing and binding—written upon an estimate of the entire work:—

The Book, Seaven* sheets, printing 15s. a sheet	£5 0 0
Eight reams of paper at 10s. a ream	4 0 0
Eight reams will make 500 books Large paper if 13s. a ream, and there are to be 50 books more of large, which will take up two- thirds of a ream which will come to 8s. & 4d.	0 8 4
Binding the 500 books of small paper at 2d. a book, sheep leather, comes to	4 3 4
Binding the 50 books large paper, calf leather and rold with gold at sixpence per book	1 5 0

RECEIVED May ye 14th, for binding 497 books in sheep's leather, at 2 pence
per book, and 48 in calf's leather, at six pence per book, being in all five
pounds six shillings and ten pence. I say received by me: Tho: Adams.

Sent down	455 in sheep's leather. 38 in calves leather.	
Remains	493 42 in sheep's leather. 10	4 2 10
	545	1 4 0
		5 6 10

March 24, 1715.

RECOⁿ. of Mr. Gill ye sum of Tenn pounds Seventeen shillings, being in full for
paper & print for a Book of Devotions containing 8 sheets, by ye order of Mr. Horton,
ye number being 550:

Pr. me Tho: Adams.

Mr. Gill was one of the Gills of Norton, in Derbyshire, a notice of
which family, and of its connection with the Bagshawes, Morewoods,
Hortons, &c., is in preparation for the "RELIQUARY."

Notes on Books.

ST. MARTIN'S, LEICESTER.†

MR. NORTH, the extremely talented and most industrious Honorary Secretary of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, has done really good service to archaeology by the publication of his present work, which is, without exception, the best of its kind we have seen. Mr. North a few years ago, it seems, became the fortunate possessor, by purchase, of a large volume of Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin's parish, which had since Throsby's time, disappeared from the parish chest, and found its way through private hands and book-stalls until at last it passed into his own, and became the groundwork of the present admirable work. The volume of Churchwardens' Accounts to which we have alluded, contains 773 pages of writing. It is bound in rough calf, with strong brass clasps, and was, as appears from one of the entries, purchased in London on Valentine's Day, nearly three centuries and a quarter ago. The entry runs thus:—"Paid for this church boke, Bought at London the xiii Day of Februarye Anno Dni. 1544 . . . iiijs. viijd." "That this volume is of considerable local interest," says Mr. North, "will be evident, when it is known that it commences with a statement of accounts for the year 1544, narrated by its simple entries the changes in the Ritual of the Church under Edward VI., traces by its lists

* It will be seen that the book extended to eight, instead of seven, sheets.

† *A Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin, in Leicester, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, with some account of its Minor Altars and Guilds.* By THOMAS NORTH. London: Bell & Daldy; Leicester: Crossley & Clarke. 1 vol. 4to., 1866 pp. 254. Illustrated.

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BARRETT.

Regine all'hoz machine of tunc
no hmasle glorificati historica
victorice? quis deonlos halyzme

S. CATHARINE,

FROM A MURAL PAINTING IN S. MARTIN'S CHURCH, LEICESTER,
(NOW DESTROYED.)



COGNIZANCE OF
CORPUS CHRISTI GUILD, LEICESTER.
FROM THE GUILD ROLL, DATED 1542.

中華書局影印

中華書局影印

中華書局影印

of expenditure the restoration of the pomp and magnificence of the Roman System in the reign of Queen Mary, and helps to elucidate the glorious revival and consolidation of religious truth under Elizabeth. Down to the year 1646, which is the date of the last account in the volume, there are notices of events having reference to the Parish Church and to the Borough in general, which must be both interesting and useful to the local antiquary or historian." Mr. North is quite right in this, but he may go farther and say without fear of contradiction, that his volume is one not only of local but general interest, and one which serves in an important degree to illustrate the general history of the Church, and of those its most troublous and trying times.

St. Martin's at Leicester was, and is, a remarkably fine church, full of interesting details, and historical associations. It contained its rood-loft, its Easter sepulchre, its eagle lectern, its Lady chapel, its chapel of the Guild of St. George, its St. Dunstan's chapel, its St. Catherine's chapel, and its Guild of Corpus Christi. Of each of these—and of everything connected with the church—Mr. North gives ample descriptions culled from every possible source, and illustrated by extracts from his curious book of accounts and from accounts to be found elsewhere. Speaking of St. Catherine's chapel, Mr. North gives an admirable engraving of the figure of that Saint from a mural painting discovered in the wall of St. Martin's church in 1847. This we here reproduce, as an example of the excellence of the engravings which adorn his book. The painting was about five feet in height. The dress—a close-bodied gown with a mantle and tippet faced with miniver—leads to the inference that it was painted about the time of Richard II. It is one of the most graceful and characteristic figures of the Saint which we have seen.

Concerning the Guilds of Leicester, Mr. North gives a vast deal of valuable information, and describes the rent rolls and documents which are still in existence. One of these "Rent Rolls"—that for the year 1542—has at its head a shield bearing the "five wounds," the cognizance of the Guild (which we here reproduce). The chalice, it will be seen, contains the pierced heart, bearing the date 1542; the paten, the monogram IHC; and at either corner are the two hands and two feet of our Saviour, wounded with the nails.

We give our utmost approval to Mr. North's work, which is one of great importance both locally and otherwise, and one for the preparation of which he is eminently entitled to the thanks of his townsmen, and of archeologists in general. He will, however, we are sure, permit us to add while giving him the praise he so well deserves, that the value and usefulness of his volume would have been considerably enhanced by a fuller index, in which the names of places and of persons mentioned in his work could have been found. For want of this a great deal of valuable information relating to other places, and to families, is lost to the topographer and the genealogist. For instance—in 1545-6 a considerable quantity of the church plate of St. Martin's, Leicester, was sold to the Mayor of Coventry, the churchwardens having ridden over to that city to dispose of it. The entry is curious—"1545-6. Plate Sold, and R^d. of Mr. Tallance, then Maire of Co^{te}tre the xi day of Auguste sten plate sold to him as apperly by his p^{re}c^uler byll thereof xxiiij*l*. vs. x*d*." "Item p^d in expences ij dales at Co^{te}tre when we sold the plate there, for ovr horses and ovr selves iijs. id." Again in 1552-3, a further sale of vestments, etc., took place, this time the purchaser being Mr. Nicholas Gossin, of Nottingham. The transaction is thus recorded:—"1552-3. Receved of Nycole Gossin, of Nottingham, for ij coppes j vessment & ij tenakyles of clothe of tesshew, j vessmet & ij tenkylys of clothe of silver, & ij coppes & j vessment of blew velvet—xviii." Neither of these curious entries are—nor several others of equal interest and importance—indexed either under Coventry, Nottingham, Tallance, Gossin, &c., and are not therefore, except by sheer accident, likely to be noticed and brought into use by writers upon matters relating to those places or persons. Mr. North will, we are sure, pardon our making these remarks, which do not for a moment militate against what we have said of the value, the importance, and the antiquarian excellence of his "Chronicles of the Church of St. Martin at Leicester."

SIGNBOARDS.*

THE history of Signs and Signboards, particularly as regards those of our own country, is a subject of deep interest, and one from which not only a vast amount of sound and serviceable information, but also much entertainment, is to be obtained. It is a

* *The History of Signboards from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* By JACOB LARWOOD and JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. London: J. C. Hotten, Piccadilly. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 536, Illustrated with 100 Engravings.

subject which has often been treated on in fugitive papers, but to which, until now, no special attention has been directed. Thanks to the energy and the indomitable perseverance of Mr. Hotten, and his able coadjutor Mr. Larwood, who have devoted years to the collection of information on, and to the elucidation of, the subject, the world now possesses a work worthy of the highest praise, and one which cannot but be acceptable to people of every class. To say that Mr. Hotten has "exhausted his subject," would be incorrect. It is a subject which cannot well be exhausted, for fresh scraps of information on old signs will always be turning up, while new signs with some local bearing or other, are constantly being adopted in every place throughout the kingdom. To say that he has brought together an immense mass of valuable information; that he has for the first time systematized his subject; that he has displayed a wonderful amount of patient industry, and is possessed of a very extensive knowledge of old writers, and of old manners and customs; that he has left no stone unturned, and no book unrefered to, which could give him information; and that he has produced the only work upon the subject which has ever been attempted, is simply recording what is undoubted fact, and is saying far less than deserved to be said of him and of his excellent volume.

At the present day, when every little peddling shop has the name of its owner painted up in large flaming letters, and when education is so extended, that even those who run the fastest can read those names as they pass by, there is no need of signs for ordinary shops, but in earlier times it was not so. When the great majority of people could not read, it would have been useless to put up the names of the shopkeepers, or to paint up "Hatter," "Tailor," "Bookseller," or "Mercer," over the doors or windows. Signs were the only things by which the establishments could be known, and every man, woman, or child, would look for and understand the figure of the "Naked Boy," the "Goat and Fiddle," or the "Fox and Goose," which they saw carved or painted up, better than a long rigmarole of letters which they could not read. In the Middle Ages and later (Paternoster Row for instance), it was usual for shops, of one kind, to be principally located in one street or alley, and thus signs to distinguish the shops became perfectly essential, and people would find less difficulty in singling out the shops they wanted, by such a sign as the "Turk's Head," or the "Headless Woman," than by any other means. Sometimes signs were devised from one source, sometimes from another. The animal kingdom was ransacked from the mighty elephant and the lion to the humble-bee and the grasshopper; from the eagle and the pelican, to the sparrow and the humming-bird; from the whale and the dolphin, to the herring and the sprat; the vegetable world, from the oak and the palm, the cedar and the holly-bush, to the marigold and the lily, the snowdrop and the daisy; "everything on the earth, and in the firmament above it, and in the water beneath," was put under contribution. Portraits of the great men of all ages, and views of towns, "both painted with a great deal more of fancy than of truth; articles of dress, implements of trades, domestic utensils, things visible and invisible, *ex qua sunt tamquam ea que non sunt*, everything was attempted in order to attract attention and to obtain publicity." These again were varied in colour only, and thus the changes were rung to a great extent. Another very favourite class of signs was that which took its rise from heraldry, and another equally curious and popular was that of rebuses—these were devices by which the owner of the shop sought to convey his own name to passers-by, without the aid of letters. Thus a man named Cox would put up a couple of cocks; Babington, a child issuant from the bung-hole of a tun or barrel (Babe-in-tun); Harbotte, a hare and a bottle; Hancock, a hand and a cock; Bolton, a bird-bolt and a tun; Driskwater, a fountain; Woodcock, a cook standing crowing on a bundle of wood; Cony, three conies or rabbits; Lyons, a lion; and so on *ad infinitum*.

Forgery of Signs was as common in those days, it would seem, as that of Trade Marks at the present time, and when a man had made himself famous for the sale of some good article, and people flocked to his place as purchasers, some empiric would put up a similar sign and endeavour to draw away the custom to his own place. Signs were not, as they are almost now, exclusively connected with publicans. Booksellers, Mercers, Wig Makers, Trewomen, Milliners, Tailors, Clothworkers, and indeed every trade inclusive of

"Butchers, and Bakers,
And Candlestick Makers,"

adopted them, and thus they were in universal use. Remnants of this custom in different trades may still be seen in the "Golden Canister," the "Hyson Chest," the "Three Cloves," the "Grasshopper," and the "T" used in most towns by pushing tea-dealers; the "Little Dust Pan," or the "Dog and Pot," used by ironmongers; the "Umbrella," by makers of those articles; the "Mortar and Pestle," by drug-

gists ; the "Fish," by tackle-makers ; the "Three Golden Balls," by pawnbrokers ; the "Pole," by barbers, etc., etc., etc. At the present day, however, the great majority of signs belong to taverns, and by them they are everywhere known. Owners may change year after year, but the *sign* is a thing which "knows no change," but abides many a "wrack of time," and many a vicissitude of fortune.

Mr. Hotten and Mr. Larwood, in the volume now before us, have divided their extensive subject under the following heads :—General Survey of Signboard History ; Historic and Commemorative Signs ; Heraldic and Emblematic Signs ; Signs of Animals and Monsters ; Birds and Fowls ; Fishes and Insects ; Flowers, Trees, Herbs, &c. ; Biblical and Religious Signs ; Saints, Martyrs, &c. ; Dignities, Trades, and Professions ; The House and the Table ; Dress, Plain and Ornamental ; Geography and Topography ; Humorous and Comic ; Puns and Rebuses ; Miscellaneous Signs ; and Bonnell Thornton's Signboard Exhibition ; and in each of these divisions have collected together an enormous mass of curious information. In the whole work it is pleasant and useful to record, the learned and painstaking authors have described, and given the meanings of, upwards of two thousand signs, which they have collected together from every available source, and from every locality throughout the land. Probably two thousand more may yet remain to be indexed and described, and these we trust to see issued as a second volume by Mr. Hotten, to whom the world is indebted for the admirable manner in which the present one is brought out.

In a future, probably our next, number, we shall return to the subject of "Signs," and then give extracts, and examples of the engravings, from Mr. Hotten's work. In the meantime we cordially and strongly recommend it to our readers, and assure them that they cannot do better than become its purchasers.

WHITNEY'S EMBLEMS.*

GEOFFREY WHITNEY, whose now extremely rare book, "A Choice of Emblemes and other Devices, for the moste parte gathered out of sundrie writers, Englished and Moralized, and divers newly devised, by Geoffrey Whitney," was a native of Cheshire, having been born at Coole Pilate, near Nantwich, or some place in its neighbourhood. He was the eldest of a family of six, two sons and four daughters, probably of Sir Robert Whitney and his wife, who appears to have been a sister of Geoffrey Cartwright. He was born about the year 1548, and about 1567 he entered Magdalen College, Cambridge, and a few years later removed to the University of Oxford. Subsequently he was Under Bailliff, an office tantamount to that of Recorder, of the borough of Great Yarmouth, which appointment he continued to hold until 1586. In this same year he went to Leyden, in Holland. "Here it seems that he busied himself in literary pursuits, and passing out of the immediate knowledge of his countrymen, formed one in the bands of the learned whom the new University and the new Printing-office of Plautin had gathered together." Before this time, both while in London and in Yarmouth, Whitney had busied himself in the preparation of his "Emblems," and of his other works. Of the date of his death nothing certain is known, but his Will is dated September 11, 1600. Whitney's writings, so far as they have with certainty been ascertained, are :—

1. "An account, in Latin, of a visit to Scraby Island, off Great Yarmouth, 2 August, 1580."
2. "A Choice of Emblemes and other Devices, for the most part gathered out of sundrie writers, Englished and Moralized, and divers newly devised, by Geoffrey Whitney. A worke adorned with varietie of matter, both pleasant and profitable, wherein those that please, may finde to fitte their fancies : Because herein, by the office of the sie, and the care, the minde may reape doole delight through holsome preceptes, shadowed with pleasant devises, both fitt for the vertuous, to their encouraging : and for the wicked, for their admonishing and amendment." Leyden (Plautin), 4to., 1586. Dedicated to Robert, Earl of Leicester, from London, Nov. 28, 1585, with an Epistle to the reader, dated Leyden, May 4, 1586. This is the work now reproduced by photo-lithography, which we have before us.
3. "Fables or Epigrams," mentioned by Anthony A'Wood, but of which no copy is known to exist.
4. "Ninety English Verses in commendation of his friend Douua's *Oda Britanica*," 1586.

* Whitney's "Choice Emblemes." A Fac-simile reprint. Edited by HENRY GREEN, M.A. London : Lovell, Reeve & Co. 1 vol. 4to., 1866. Illustrated.

5. "Translation of some Complimentary Verses to the Earl of Leycester, 1586, occurring at page 53 of Douce's *Odeæ Britannicæ*."

Besides these there are one or two other works which bear the initials "G. W." which are conjectured to be by him; while by his sister, Isabella, are some excellent published writings, which, as a supplemental volume to the present work, we hope to see collected together and given to the world by its accomplished Editor, Mr. Green.

It is to Whitney's great work, his "Choice of Emblems," that Mr. Green, than whom it would be difficult to find any one more qualified for the task, has devoted his untiring energies. The book itself is one of extreme rarity, and next to nothing either of it or of its notable writer, Whitney, has until now been known. It has been Mr. Green's task, a task entailing heavy labour and considerable expense, to snatch the memory of Whitney from the oblivion it had fallen into, and to restore him to an honourable niche among the worthies of his own county, Cheshire. This task he has undertaken in a commendable spirit, and that he has carried it out in a highly satisfactory manner, his splendid volume bears sufficient and undeniable testimony. Each page of the "Emblems" is adorned with a woodcut, surrounded by a border, at the head of the verses, and each of these pages, from first to last of the original work, Mr. Green produces in perfect *fac-simile* by the process of photolithography. The purchaser, therefore, of Mr. Green's volume possesses, to all intents and purposes, a veritable copy of Whitney's precious book, with the addition of some three hundred pages of illustrated letter-press from the pen of Mr. Green, and nearly-seventy additional plates—portraits, views, pedigrees, emblems, &c., &c.—illustrative of the life of Whitney and his works.

No doubt much more information may yet be got together regarding the life of Geoffrey Whitney, and it is a matter which, concerning Cheshire history so intimately, is one which it behoves every Cheshire genealogist to do his best to aid Mr. Green in his inquiries. We cannot too strongly speak in favour of the book, which in appearance is one of the most satisfactory which has for a long time been published.

RELIQUIÆ AQUITANICÆ.*

PART III. of this splendid work, of which we have before spoken in terms of the highest commendation, is now issued, and fully sustains the high character we had formed of it. The present part contains the completion of the remarks on the "manufacture of stone implements," an account of the "Caves of Dordogne," and of the "Contents of the Caves," which consist usually of accumulations of broken bones, pebbles of various sizes, and of stone extraneous to the places, but which had probably been collected from the river bed, nodules of flint from which flakes have been struck, innumerable fragments or chippings of flint, and "countless thousands of blades of flint, varying in size from lance-heads long enough and stout enough to have been used against the largest animals, down to lancets no larger than the blade of a pen-knife, and piercing-instruments of the size of the smallest bodkin." These are intermixed with charcoal, and extend over, in a mass, sixty or seventy feet in length, and from eight to ten feet in depth. In these caves also have been found implements of bone and of deer-horn, which had, like the flint implements, been manufactured in the cave, and consisting of square chisel-shaped instruments, awl-shaped tools, fish-hook spikes, lance-heads, arrow-heads, needles, &c. This alone shows how important the examination of the place has been to archeology, and how much all are indebted to the executors of Mr. Christy for publishing the result of those investigations. "The Old Fauna of the Country," "the Works of Art of the Cave-dwellers," "Hearths and Cooking" and "Former Climate," are all, also treated upon in this Part which is illustrated with six exquisitely executed plates—four representing implements of flint, and two devoted to instruments of bone. Besides these there is a carefully executed plate of a sketch-map of a part of the valley of the Vézère, and fourteen wood engravings. We again strongly recommend the work to our readers.

HOMERIC TRANSLATION.

AT a time like the present, when every one who has scrambled up the Greek tree seems to imagine that he has a special mission to do Homer into English, and eclipse the efforts of all other translators, from Chapman to the Earl of Derby, the appear-

* *Reliquiae Aquitanicae; being Contributions to the Archaeology and Palaeontology of Perigord and the adjoining Provinces of Southern France.* By EDOUARD LARTET and HENRY CHRISTY. 4to. London: H. Baillière, 219, Regent Street.

ance of a little volume like the one before us* will not create much excitement in the book world. And yet this is a very important work. Mr. Simms has solved the problem—that *pons asinorum* of translators—of rendering Homer into literal rhymed English verse, and he has also, marvellous to relate, managed to condense his matter into the same number of lines as the original. To say that he has, by dint of a great deal of ingenuity in the construction of his verse, successfully battled with these two difficulties, is to say a great deal for Mr. Simms, but not more than he deserves. He comes to measure a lance with the legion of Homeric translators, bearing for his motto *Kαὶ μαχόμενοι καὶ ἐν στρατῷ ιτά*, his distinctive merits being those we have just pointed out, and he certainly deserves great praise for the minute labour which is everywhere apparent throughout his translation. As Middlesex is the smallest county in England save one, so is Mr. Simms' book the most literal metrical translation of Homer extant save one, that of Professor Newman. To this Mr. Simms appears to have been to some extent indebted in forming the plan of his own translation, and he has occasionally fallen unconsciously into an almost verbal imitation of his model, as for instance in lines 436—429.

'Ἐξ δὲ τοῖς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ περιπλόσιον τὸν πόνον·

'Ἐξ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ θάνοι εἰνὶ βρογχίαι τολάσσην·

'Ἐξ δὲ ιατρίμοντος βῆσσαν οἰκεῖολην Ἀπόλλωνα·

'Ἐξ δὲ Χρυσοῦ τοῦ δὲ πορτοκάρου·

NEWMAN.

Then out they tossed the mooring-stones and bound them to the stern-ropes,
And out themselves did disembark upon the rough sea margin,
And out they brought the hecatomb for arrowy Apollo,
And out from that sea-coursing ship Chryseis last descended.

SIMMS.

And out they cast the mooring-stones and down the stern-ropes bound,
And out they from the ship themselves descended to the ground,
And out they took the hecatomb for dread Apollo meant,
And out from that sea-coursing ship fair-cheeked Chryseis went.

No doubt in the second book, a translation of which we perceive he is preparing for publication, Mr. Simms will guard against such a coincidence. The opening of his poem might also be much improved—it lacks the vigour of the original, and it is not until he has got some hundred or two lines on, that Mr. Simms has managed to infuse his verse with anything like the requisite fire. An opening such as the following reads much like the *Fortunam Priami cantabo, et nobile bellum*, of the luckless Roman bard—

The deadly wrath of Peleus-son, Achilleus, goddess! sing,
That wrath which did ten-thousand woes upon the Achaians bring,
Sent many a hero's mighty soul to Alides away,
And made each curse to dogs and every ravening bird a prey—
Still was the will of Zeus fulfilled—from that first moment when,
By quarrel sundered, stood apart Atreides king of men
And the divine Achilleus. Who among the gods was he
Stirred up that jealous strife, and bade the fatal feud to be?

The son of Zeus and Leto. He, enraged against the king,
A plague throughout the army spread, the men were perishing,
Because his priest by Atreus-son was put to open shame
When to the Achaians' rapid ships the aged Chryses came.
His daughter to release, he brought of ransom boundless store;
His hands Apollo's fillets on a golden sceptre bore;
To all the Achaians was his prayer, but most his speech addrest
The brethren twain, the sons of Atreus, leaders of the rest.

We could easily pick out passages from the body of his work which would show more favourably Mr. Simms' power as a translator, did space permit. In a word, while he possesses to an eminent degree a faculty for literal translation, he lets it too frequently verge on the one hand on servility, and on the other on obscurity. At the same time his translation, as the most literal one extant in a rhymed metre, is a most creditable performance, and one which we strongly commend.

* *The First Book of the Iliad of Homer, translated into fourteen-syllable verse.* By CHARLES F. SIMMS. Manchester: Charles Simms & Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

LAYS AND LEGENDS OF THOMOND.*

IN the present volume of poems, legends, and lays of Ireland, by that true son of its soil, Mr. Hogan, that gentleman has printed considerably over one hundred of his own productions, which, if they do not evince any extraordinary degree of poetical merit, at least exhibit in every verse, nay, we may almost say in every line, a nationality of feeling and sentiment which one may expect to find in a man who undertakes such a task as that of metricalizing the legends of his native country. As a proof of how this thoroughly national—Irish—feeling pervades the whole book, the following extract from the preface will be amply sufficient:—

“ Though a new book of Irish poetry, like all native manufacture, may deserve patronage and support, yet it too often receives neither; and therefore our fine literature has almost become extinct, like our noble language.

“ Will the present Literati of Ireland, who have the *mans*, do nothing to reanimate our dying national literature? If not—blush Learning! die Talent! The last seal of Ireland’s degradation is fixed—glorious news for the Saxon.

“ Some of the learned tribunals of my native Land have awarded the palm of merit to the produce of my Parnassian farm; and though I have had a late and bad harvest, yet I fear I shall be early enough for a worse market.

“ Four years ago I made my first advance in the market of letters, and was remorselessly fleeced by an Anti-Papistical Printer’s devil, who stormed my air-castles, broke through the entrenchments of Mount Helicon, sacrilegiously seized on the chattels of the sacred Nine, and drove me from the ramparts without the honours of war. I was not much dispirited at such an unexpected repulse, for poetry lost nothing of its enjoyment, and the Muse waved a bolder wing than ever, and now, with a tried and true friend at my side, I enter the poetical arena to fight for fresh laurel boughs. I know my rhyming tilts will not please every one—some may condemn and some may applaud, but every honest lover of poor old Ireland will believe that I meant well for her sake.”

As a sample of Mr. Hogan’s style of writing poetry (?) we give the following, simply premising that Lismore and its Castle belong to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, one of the best classical scholars of the age, and at the present time Chancellor of the University of Oxford! Surely Mr. Hogan lets his nationality run wild when he writes such lines as these, which, oddly enough, he indexes as one of his “Poems and Songs of the *Affections*”! Here it is:—

A WARNING.

Ye sons of Science, light and lore!
For heaven’s sake, stay from Lismore!
For Dulness there has made a store
Of leaden heads;
And Mammon too has sown it o’er
With miser-seeds.

If you would shun Misfortune’s crooks,
(I do not mean the noble Duke’s),
Throw by your literary books
And turn a clown,
Then you’ll delight the untutor’d rooks,
And suit the town.

Or if you love obscure retreats,
And wish to cool your genial heats,
Go there among the mud-brain’d pates,
And—by this letter—
The devil a place in British states
Will match you better.

‘Twas once renown’d for famous schools,
But now ‘tis famed for brainless fools;
Peddlers, paupers, asses, mules,
And other stuff;
And Saxon morals, laws and rules,
More than enough.

* *Lays and Legends of Thomond.* By M. HOGAN. Vol. I. Limerick: “Munster News” Office. Small 8vo., pp. 298, 1866.

If there the Muse could aught inspire,
 'Twere Jim Fitzsimmons and his sire,
 Well could they reverence and admire
 Jove's tuneful daughters—
 They learn'd the Sciences entire,
 And all the Authors.

I've traversed Munster's various parts,
 I've warr'd with Fortune's fiercest darts ;
 But such a den of craggy hearts
 I found nowhere—
 The Devil's the only master of Arts
 That prospers there.

For God's sake ! then, ye men of light !
 Who clamber Science's sacred height ;
 Whether at morning, noon or night,
 Ye love to soar ;
 Take warning by my luckless flight,
 And shun Lismore.

We conclude our notice with the following lines, written "on one fond of boasting of his ancestry," with which we leave our readers to go to the book itself or not, as to them may seem best :—

You boast that from the Chiefs of Clare
 Right nobly you've proceeded ;
 But devil a generous Chief was there,
 When your cold dough was kneaded.
 The brightest sun that ever glow'd,
 By clouds, at times, was blinded ;
 The purest stream that ever flow'd,
 Left weeds and mud behind it.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

EPIGRAPH IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN, BY DEAN SWIFT. TRANSLATED BY REV. J. W. THOMAS.

THE remains of Duke Schonberg were removed to this Cathedral after the battle of the Boyne, where they lay until the 10th July, and were then deposited under the altar. Although he well merited from the gratitude of a country in whose cause he fell, and the favour of a Prince whom he faithfully served, such a testimonial, no memorial of the place of his interment was erected until the year 1731.

Dean Swift, beside his anxiety to embellish this his Cathedral, was actuated by a just indignation towards the relations of this great man, who, though they derived all their wealth and honours from him, neglected to pay the smallest tribute of respect to his remains ; he therefore caused this stone to be erected, and himself dictated the inscription, which is as follows :—

Hic infra situm est corpus Frederici Ducus de Schonberg,
 ad Bubindam occisi. A.D. 1690.

Decanus et Capitulum maximopere etiam atque etiam
 petierunt, ut heredes Ducus monumentum in memoriam paren-
 tis erigendum curarent. Sed postquam, per epistolam, per
 amicos, diu ac sepe orando nil profecere ; hunc denum
 lapidem statuerunt ; saitum ut acias hospes ubinam terrarum
 Schonbergenses cineres delitescunt.

Plus putuit fama virtutis apud alienos quam sanguinis
 proximitas apud suos. A.D. 1731.

TRANSLATION.

Here beneath is deposited the body of Frederick, Duke of Schonberg, who was killed at Boyne, A.D. 1690.

The Dean and Chapter have again and again most earnestly entreated that the heirs of the Duke would take care to have erected a monument to the memory of their parent. But after praying by letters and by friends, long and often, nothing

was done; they therefore now at length have set up this stone; that at least thou stranger mayst know in what part of the earth the ashes of Schonberg are concealed.

The fame of his virtue could do more with strangers, than proximity of blood with his relatives.

Instead of "That thou stranger mayst know," &c., it originally read: "That the indignant traveller may know in what a poor grave the ashes of so great a commander are concealed."

Dean Swift, before he caused this stone to be erected, made repeated applications to the descendants of this nobleman, and endeavoured to interest them so far as to contribute somewhat toward erecting a monument to his memory.

F. W. JENNINGS.

Loc.

THE FAMILY OF CLYFTON, OF CLYFTON, JUXTA NOTTINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

IN Vol. VII. p. 12 of the *Reliquary*, are the Church Notes of Gervase Holles from Staveley, Derbyshire, and Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, which I forwarded you for insertion. Thinking the following notices of the family of Clyfton, of Clyfton Juxta Nottingham, from the MSS. of the same author, Colonel Holles, might interest the readers of your increasingly valuable miscellany, I beg to append them.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

4 HEN 4. In ye rebellion of ye Percyes in ye 4th year of ye reigne of Hen. 4th was slayne amongst others on ye Kinges part Sir John Clyfton, Knt., who receaved ye same morning ye order of Knighthood.—Hollinshed, 1140. Iter Billas signatas p. Regem temp. Reg. Hen. 6th. A petition by Sr Gervas Clyfton treasurer of Cales, to graunt his letters of warrant to ye Treasurer, Barons, and Chamberlaynes of the Exchequer, commanding them to take up his acts. from year to yeare duly upon his oathe, which without his warrant, they will not doe, &c. Robert Wittingham, John Langton, and Richard Vernon, successively were treasurers of Cales before him. Ex orig. de anno 36th Hen. 6th 23 Cales. Fiat protectio cum clausula columnis, pro Rico Kyngeßmelle nup. de Crowley, in com. Sussex, yeoman, alias, d^oto Ricardo Kynsmille, nup. de Crowley, &c., seu quocunque alio homine censeatur qui obsequio. Dni nostri R. in comit^{va} mea sup. salua custodia, defensione ac vitellatione Ville d^oni R. Cales, in partibus Picardie moratur per unum annum duratura. Custodi Privati Sigilli Dni nostri Regis Per Gervasium Clyfton, Milit. Thesaurum de Cale. Dat et Ex apud West 1^o die Maii, Ano 36th Hen. 6th. Ed. 4^{ta}. Ano 20th Regni sui appoints "our well beloved squier, Gervas Clifton, our general Receiver for Nottingham." Inter Warranto de Ano 22^o Ed. 4th, by the King endorsed thus, "To our Right Revd. Fader in God, our trusty & well beloved ye Bpp. of Lincoln Keeper of ye Privy Seal, That Gervase Clyfton Sheriff of Nottingham shall have an allowance for his expenses in the execution of that office, to be paid to him out of the Exchequer."

Ex monumentis in Ecclesia de Clyfton, juxta Nottingham, ex parte ejusdem Eccles. Boreali. "Hic jacet Isabella, filia Roberti Franceys de Formarke, Militis uxor Johis Clifton Militia. In pale Clifton & a chev. between 3 eaglets displayed which is Franceys of Formarke, in Derbyshire.

Other monuments in the same Church:—Hic jacet Dna Alicia filia Joses Bothe, armigeri, soror bone memorie, Dni Willi Bothe, quondam Eborum Archiepi, et uxor Dni Roberti Clyfton, Militis, que obiit 9^o die Septembris, Ano Dni, 1470, cuius, &c.

Orate pro anima Roberti Clifton Militis, fundatoris trium Capellanor. Collegii in hanc Ecclesiam, qui obiit 9^o die Aprilis, Ano Dni, 1478.

1587. Here lyeth George Clifton, Esq^r, who was sonne and hayre apparent of Sr. Gervas Clifton (of Clifton), Knt., and dame Winifred his wife, who married Winfreda, ye daughter of Sr. Anthonus Thorold and dame Anne his wife, one of ye daughters & hayres of Sr. John Constable of Kynalton, Knt., which George had issue by his sayd wyfe, Gervas Clifton, and dyed at Clifton ye 1st day of August Ano Dni 1587, & was of ye age of 20 years & 7 months. Near lyes a faire and auncient monument of freestone, raised aboute a yearde above the ground, on ye top of which, lyes one armed cape a pie, and his wife by his side. Noe inscription, onlie 2 or 3 faire escocheons on ye side of ye monument, on which are empaled Clifton, in a fretty coate, in which, a canton p. pale and a ship in it, quarterly with a saltier *ermine* which is Neville.

Ex australi parte Ejusdem Ecclesie:—Here lyeth ye bodies of Gervase Clyfton, of Clyfton, in ye county of Nottingham, Knt., and of dame Marie his first wife, daughter of Sir John Nevile of Cheete, in ye County of Yorke, Knt., and of dame Winifrede, his second wife, ye daughter and heire of William Thwaytes, of Owlibham, in ye county of Suffolk, Esqr., which Dame Marie deceaseth ye 10th day of April, Ano Dni 1564; and ye said Gervas deceased ye 20th day of Januarii, Ano Dni 1587, and ye said Dame Winifred deceased. This inscription is about ye verge of ye monument, on ye top of it lyeth himself in compleate armour betweene his two wires all in perfect features and full proportion. On ye right side by their mother are ye portraiture, armes, and names of 5 children, viz., Elizabeth, Frances, Robert, Gervas, and Anthony. Under Elizabeth, empaled *blew*, a bend betweene 6 eschallops *argent*; with S. semy of cinquefoyles, a lyon rampant *argent*. She was ye first wife of Peter Freschvile, of Stavely, Esqr. Ye other 4 died unmarried. These were the children he had by Neville. On ye left side by his mother, George Clifton, under him empaled Clifton and Thorold. At ye ende of ye monument 1stly, empaled Clifton with *argent*, on a saltier G. a crescent goide, Neville; 2ndly. Clifton empaled with quarteries *argent*, a crosse *sable*, fretty of ye first, Thwaites; and *sable*, a lyon rampant crowned *or*,

IN YE WINDOWES, SOUTH.

Blew, a bend between 6 eschallops *argent*, Freschvile. *Argent*, a chevron between 3 eaglets displayed, Franceys. Quarterly, S. semy of cinquefoyles, a lyon rampant *argent*, Clifton; *blew*, a lyon rampant *or*; *argent*, a lyon rampant double queued *sable*, Cressy; *argent*, a fosse between 3 eschallops *gules*, Dorthorpe; *gules*, 6 mascles voided 3, 2, 1, *d'or*. The crest (of Clifton) in a coronet *gules*, a peacock's body pale of 4 *argent* (and *sable*), wings displayed, in divers places.

Gules, 6 mascles voided 3, 2, 1, *d'or*. St. Andrew. In Eccles. de Wylne juxta Sawley, in comitat. Derby:—

Hic jacet Hugo Willughby, de Rasley, Armig. et Isabella uxor ejus, filia Gervasie Clyfton, Militis, qui Hugo obiit 12 die Septembris, Ano Dni, 1491. Et predict. Isabella, ab 3^o die Maii, Ano Dni, 1462. There for Willughby is *ermine*, 3 barres, which empales with Clifton of Clifton, in Nottinghamshire.

Here under this tombe lyeth Hugh Willughby, Esqr., the which hath mralle (naturally!) his life departed ye 3 day of September, Ano Dni, 1514. There Willughby beares ye right armes of Willughby and quarterly with Clyfton; the crest, a peacock's head.

30 Hen. 6. Grant of two parts of the manors of Skirbecke Wekes and Frampton, in com. Lincoln, for 12 years, paying 122*l*. per annum:—*Charter penes Comitem de Clare, sachent toutz gentz qd sentonspent et q sont avenir, q Jeo Gervays de Clifton Chr., ay donnee, grante et p. ceste ma peente Chartre, confirmea, a mon bien amé amy Richard de Beveroates, un haume cest, à savoir, un tufe de plume, la moitié est adre pamont (Peacock) de plume noire, et l'autre moitié, cest a dire, paval de plume blanche, daveir, et tenir la dite heaume one tous ses apurte naunts a l'avant dit Richard & a ses heires frouchemet bien et in pess (Peace), a tout jours. Et Jeo l'avant dit Gervays et mes heires avant dit heaume one ses apurtenaunts, a l'avant dit Richard et a ses heires en countree, toutey gentz garantirome a touty jours. En tegmorgiance de quele chose, a ceste ma peente Chartre, aymys mon seal. Ces gentz tesmorgnes; Mons. Johan, Seigneur de Gray de Codnor, Mons. John de Loudham, Mons. John Daunesley; Hugh Daunesley; Richard de Biron, et autres. Don a Clyfton, Lundi paheyn apres la Feste St. Ambrose, l'an du regne nostre Seignour le Roi Richard secund, apres le Conquest D'engleterre tice.*

GER. DE CLIFON AB. IN. VITA PRIS SUI ANO 17 Ed. 2^o. No. 36.—*Inquisitio capta at Clifton post mortem Gervasii de Clifton, Juratores dicunt qd predictus Gervasius nulla tenuit terras, &c., die quo obiit de Dno Rege in Capite ut de Corona, &c., &c., sed dicunt quod tenuit Manor de Clifton et Willeford, in Com. Nott de Thomas de Ver et Agneta, uxore ejus per ser. itum militare, &c., &c. Et quod Rob. de Clyfton est heres ppucoro, et est statis virginti et quinque annor et amplias, &c. &c. Escactrea de Aa 1 Ed. 3^o. No. 36.*

Inquisitio quod Gervasius fili Robti de Clifton, est statis 14 annorum et maritatus fuit per pdicium Robtum, prem suum Margante filia Robti de Pirpount. This Gervas married afterwards Isabell Harbard alias Finch, ye widow of Willm. Scott, of Scott's hall, in Kent, of whom, this epitaph in ye chancell of Braborne church, in Kent. On ye monument ye coate of Finch first joyned with Scotts, and after, in another scutcheon with Clifton:—

Hac necis in Cella, prudens jacet hic, Isabella,
 Qui nulli nocuit, sed Domino placuit.
 Sponsa fuit fata venerabalis, et per amata Clifton;
 Clifton Gervasi militis egypti.
 Ante fuit dicta Wilhelmi Scottii relata,
 Harbord vocata, vel Finch certe scies.
 Dicitur hic alias.....mille quarter centum
 Petit L, cum septem.....Monumentum.

Another:—Gervasius Clifton estam genuisse Johannem. Sta, lege cui Johus Digges sociatus erat. By this woman he had two daughters, Joane, marryed to John Digges, and Isabell, marryed to John Gerningham. He was one of y^e first Mayors of Canterbury, none but persons of a good qualite being for a long tyme used to be chosen Mayors thereof but y^e best of Kent. Ex Cambden's Huntingd. p. 369. Panim huc Leighton A best ubi splendida sedifico Gervasius Clifton. Eques auratus inchoavit.

In the Visitation of Huntingdonshire, made in 1613, by Camden's deputy, Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, published by the Camden Society in 1848, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., is a pedigree of the Cliftons in page 4, commencing with Gulielmus Clifton, citizen of London, temp Hen. 8, & ending with Gervasius Clifton, miles, Baro de Leighton in com. Hunt., a rege Jacobo sic creatus, anno regni sui 8, et iam superest 1613. He married Catherina, unica filia et heres Henrici Darye, militis, by whom he had at the time the visitation was made, an only daughter and heiress, Catherina.

UFFINGTON CHURCH.

In my notes upon Uffington Church, which appear on page 220 *ante*, I have made allusion to an effigy to a knight in the chancel. Since my article was in type several notices respecting the effigy have appeared in the columns of a local paper (the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*), and *Notes and Queries*, assigning it to a member of the family of Badlesmere. The Rev. Chas. Boutell says the effigies of the reign of Edward III. are rare, and I consider the effigy in question is clearly of that period, although the collar of SS. is worn over the camail of the basinet, a Lancastrian badge certainly introduced here at an earlier period than is generally accepted. On the knight's jupon, and on the soffit of the arch over the effigy, are these arms—on a bend sinister 2 bars gemelles, and on the spandril of the arch at the western entrance are the same arms, and also Rous impaling Badlesmere, a fesse between 2 bars gemelles, which last are the arms assigned to that family. In the roll of Caerlaverock the same arms are thus described:—

Portoit en blanc, au blew label,
 Fesse rouge entre deus jumeaus.

Now this baron whose arms are recorded in that I believe the earliest roll of arms we possess, enjoyed the high confidence of his master, Edward I., and also that of his son the 2nd Edward. By the latter he was deputed to the Court of Rome, with Otto de Grandison and others, as ambassador, and also held the high office of Steward of the Household for a number of years, but notwithstanding his thus basking in the sunshine of royal favour, his allegiance was not of a durable character, as he afterwards joined the banner of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The forces of that baron being defeated at Borough-bridge, Yorkshire, by Edmund, Earl of Kent, and John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, De Badlesmere was taken prisoner, hanged, drawn, and quartered at Canterbury, and his head set upon a pole at Burgate. At his death he left issue, Giles, his son and heir, and 4 daughters. 1. Margery, m. to William, Lord de Ros, of Hamlake. 2. Maud, m. 1st, Rt. Fitz Payn, and 2ndly, to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. 3. Elizabeth, m. 1st to Edm. Mortimer, and 2ndly to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton. 4. Margaret, m. to Sir John Tiptoft, 2nd Baron Tiptoft. Although the father suffered for high treason, his son Giles found such favour from the king, that he had a special precept from the keeper of the wardrobe in the Tower to deliver unto him all his father's harness, as well coat armours as others. He doing homage in the 7th Edw. III, although not then of majority, had livery of his lands, and the next year attended the king in an expedition into Scotland, in which service he was engaged for the next three years. He was summoned to Parliament from 22 January, 1336, to 18 August, 1337. This baron died in 1338, leaving no issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. I venture an opinion that this memorial may probably be intended to commemorate this baron, as his sister married William de Ros, and their son Thomas, 5th Lord Ros and his wife, Margaret Nevile's arms were formerly in this church, and the manor was acquired from the Albini's, by the marriage of Rt. de Ros, the grandfather of Thomas, with Isabel, the daughter and heir of William de Albini IV., by his wife Albeda

Bisset. Probably as the father of the last of the Badlesmores was executed for high treason, a difference might be made in the bearing of the arms and the introduction of the bend sinister.

J. SIMPSON.

FAMILY OF WESTON, OF WESTON-UNDER-LYZARD, COUNTY OF STAFFORD, AND ITS BRANCHES.

INFORMATION, for genealogical purposes, is particularly required of the descents, alliances, &c., of the following members of the family of Weston, of Weston-under-Lyzard, Staffordshire:—

1.—*Edmund Weston*, eldest son of John Weston, of Lichfield, Co. Stafford, by Cecilia Neville, sister of the Earl of Westmoreland. He resided near Chichester, possessed lands at Ingatstone, in Essex, and had grandchildren living in 1631. According to Erdeswick, Edmund was father of Henry, who was father of Nicholas, who had a daughter, Affra, but I am unaware from what source he derived his information.

2.—*Robert Weston*, 3rd son of John and Cecilia, above-named, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland (ob. 1573). His son, John Weston, LL.D., Oxon, married Ann Freeman, and by her had a son, John Weston, M.A., Oxon, who married daughter of Piers, of Fulham, Co. Middlesex.

3.—*Christopher Weston*, 5th son of John and Cecilia Weston, aforesaid, and of Tamworth, Co. Stafford. He had sons and daughters living in 1631.

4.—*Nicholas Weston*, living 1631, son of Richard Weston, of Roxwell, Co. Essex, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the time of Elizabeth, by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lovet, of Astwell, Co. Northampton, and widow of Anthony Cave, of Chichley, Bucks.

5.—*William Weston*, living A.D. 1631, second son of Sir Jerome Weston, of Skrynes-Roxwell, Co. Essex, by Maria, daughter and heir of Anthony Cave, aforesaid.

Any information concerning these branches of the Weston family will be acceptable, and may be sent to the Editor of the "RELIQUARY," or to Lieut.-Col. Weston, Conservative Club, London.

LEOMINSTER TOKEN.

A Leominster Token, not described by Boyne, has been communicated to the Editor of the "RELIQUARY," by Mr. J. W. Lloyd, of Kingston. It is as follows:—

Obverse—SAMPSON . EDWARDES . OF=On a shield within the inner circle,
the Bakers' Arms.

* E *

Reverse—LEOMINSTER . HIS . HALV . PENY=S + K within the inner circle.
1663

A 'CUTE SEXTON.'

An ex-Longdon sexton, who had charge of the Church clock, opened negotiations with a neighbour for the purchase of his watch. "Wun it goo?" was naturally the first question asked towards striking a bargain. "Well, noo 'o dunna think it 'll goo smic," replied the candid vendor. "Aye, but that dunna matter, as long as it 'll set th' oud clock." Bought it accordingly was, at an upset price of 6s.; and sold have ever since been all who have depended on its accuracy for road, rail, or church.

EPIGRAPH IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, CHESTER.

"Under this stone lieth the Broken
Remains of Stephen Jones who had
his leg cut off without the Consent of
Wife or Friends on the 22nd of October
1842, in which day he died. Aged 31 years.

Reader I bid you farewell. May
the Lord have mercy on you in the
day of trouble."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Brookwood Asylum, near Woking.

EPITAPHS IN DARLEY CHURCHYARD.

"ENCOMIUM of the dead is mockery, and the last great day alone will wipe all colouring off, and shew each man in his real character.

JOHN SOMERSET,
JUNE, 1841,
AGED 60."

"BENEATH THIS MONITOR
OF HUMAN INSTABILITY
RESTS THE REMAINS
OF LYDIA MASFIELD."

G. BRETNOR.

WITCHCRAFT IN 1866.

THE following curious case, showing that a firm belief in witchcraft still exists in Nottinghamshire, and we believe in most other of our English counties, at the present day, is worth placing on record. We quote from the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, of the current month:—

[ED. RELIQUARY.]

"During the bearing of a charge of assault at Retford Petty Sessions last week, preferred by an agricultural servant named Swallow, against a fellow-servant named Bellamy, a statement was made which created the utmost astonishment, and proved incontrovertibly that notwithstanding all the popular efforts being made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses, there yet remains many strong proofs of the extensive hold which superstition and credulity have on their minds. The complainant said that he and the defendant were fellow-servants at Mr. Ellis's, North Leverton, defendant being first and he second man. Defendant had frequently fancied something was amiss with the horses of which they had charge, and blamed complainant for using some influence with the animals, and caused them to appear as defendant fancied. He frequently threatened complainant with ill-treatment. 'He would,' he said, 'bleed him, and let his bowels down,' and other like expressions. Complainant was so frightened that on the day of the assault he went over to Sturton and told his father; on his return, having also told his master, he was sent by the latter to defendant, who was ploughing in one of the fields. When complainant got to defendant, the latter asked him where he had been, and on being told to Sturton, after saying complainant had some witchcraft about him, defendant began to beat and strike him about the head, face, and neck, with the thick end of the whip-stock unmercifully. Defendant said it was all true that complainant had been bewitching the horses, but he did not do it willingly; he was made by another party, and as he (defendant) had heard that if he got dragon's blood and gave some to the horses when so bewitched it would send it away, he had done so, and found it correct; he had done it in various ways, and several times when he had seen the horses affected on complainant coming into the stable. He produced a small tin canister, in which a quantity of the powder was kept; he also stated that he had got some charms, which he was told would keep the witch out of the stables, and he had put them up in a corner; they were given him by a man at the railway station, who wrote them out of a book; his name was Banby, and the following is a copy of the pretended charm:—

"Omnis Spiritus laudent Dominum.

"Misericordiam habet Deus

"Desinetur Inimicus D. V."

Defendant also admitted he had told complainant that he should draw blood if he continued to use witchcraft. The Bench wished to hear what Mr. Ellis, the master, had to say about his man, and were told by him, as also by Mr. Bamford, with whom he had previously lived, that he was a good servant, that they paid no attention to his notions about witchcraft, and he was right enough. The Bench told Mr. Ellis that they did not think his property, or the boy's life, safe with such a man, and they suggested that the complainant had better leave his service, which Mr. Ellis ultimately agreed to, and to pay his wages. After consulting together for some time, the Bench ordered defendant to pay £2 fine and costs. On being told the decision, defendant said, 'There's witching now the same as ever there was, only they durst not show it; and there's the same books as there always was.' After he had paid the above amount, another copy of the so-called charms was found in defendant's watch-case, and so sincere was his belief in their virtue, that on finding they were in the court, he stated to police-officer Cooper, 'he would sooner give £2 more than lose them.' They were given to him, and he then left the court. Complainant was also paid his wages, and he left his situation."

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SIR THOMAS PARKER,

Afterwards 1st
and Lord High



LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Earl of Macclesfield,
CHANCELLOR.